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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—News
Paper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regu-
larly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name
or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is re-
sponsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must
pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send
it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount,
whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News-
papers or periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and
leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of in-
tentional fraud.
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Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Post-
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FIRST EDITION.

mpaign in North Carolina.

ech by Secretary Boutwell.

l Up the Bloody Chasm.

olesome Results of Grant's Administration Forcibly Presented.

ALEIGH, N. C., July 17.—Mr. Boutwell, in ech at Greensboro, N. C., protested against dvice to clasp hands across the bloody m. The chasm must be filled up. Pro d by injustice, let it be cemented with ce. It cannot be filled up by denial protection to native-born citizens e United States in North Carolina, South olina and Texas. He counselled his hear o be not seduced by the idea that the Dem ts are supporting a Republican for the idency, and said if their candidate could r that, he cannot offer a consistent life in past as a pledge of his policy in the re. Even this would be without e, in the presence of the fact nearly all his supporters are the Democratic party. In the nature of gs the bloody chasm cannot be filled until ted majority of the South accept the doc not only that men are equal before the but that all men by right are equal before law. If bitterness once existed it has ed away. One act of justice only ains to be done. The country waits he evidence that you heartily and cheer y accord the full rights of citizens, under Constitution of the United States, to all in your borders. Give this evidence and bloody chasm is closed. Mr. Boutwell ented at length the financial policy of eral Grant's administration, and claimed none more than the President will strive ake the Union what it ought to be, eneral government strong enough to main its own existence against all enemies, for or domestic; strong enough to protect the ts of its citizens at home and abroad; States power full, complete, sovereign over all l affairs, members of a Union indissoluble so attractive that no citizens shall hereaf consider whether his duty to his State or country is supreme.

Ir Boutwell said the financial policy of nt's administration was, first, to secure the hful collection of the public revenues; nd, reduction of the public expenditures; d, re-establish public credit and reduce erest account; fourth, reduce taxation and lly prepare the way for the resumption of cie payments at the earliest moment con ent with the prosperity of the country. He ibuted much of the fraud on the revenues he laxity of Johnson's administration and indisposition to enforce the laws. n consequence of the conflict between Democratic President and a Republican ate the dishonest were the most successful obtaining office, as they only could re t to such means as would make emselves favorable to both. Now, con ued Mr. Boutwell, if you contem e electing Greeley to the Presidency, you st contemplate it in view of the fact that Senate, whatever may be the present opin of the country, will be Republican for the t two years, and with almost equal cer ty for the next four years. You must con plate, therefore, a return of the state of ngs which existed during John 's administration. You will se the retention of dishonest men office, and the appointment of honest men to office by processes which do admit of control. The administration of eral Grant has given to the country the efit of a common purpose in all depart nts of the government, and that common rpose was the collection of revenue; and s result has been secured.

Mr Boutwell continued: It is ascertained by eful comparison, that if the average rates of ation, during the last three years of John 's administration, had been continued, and ended over the first three years' of Grant's, receipts into the Treasury would have n greater than they were by $288,- ,000. So it appears that with same facilities for revenue tax that re employed by Johnson's administration, e total payments on the public debt during first three years of Grant's would have ounted to about six hundred millions, and at the payments toward the public debt on 30th of June, '73, would have reached the ormous sum of six hundred and fifty-three llions. This shows at once the reduction of xes that has been effected by Grant's admin ration, and the immense losses by fraud and rruption under Johnson, due largely to the vision of sentiment and purpose between e Senate and executive.

Mr. Boutwell expressed belief in the practi bility of continuing the redemption of out anding six per cent. bonds and the issue of 5, and 4 per cents. and said it must be ac pted as a truth for this country in its esent condition, that the resumption of specie payments will not be due directly to any easure of legislation, nor can it be forcibly aintained by any act of the government. It ust be the natural result of the existing con tion of things, which would enable the gov nment to resume specie payment without ef rting violently or prejudicially the great in rests of the country. The further equaliza n of the value of coin and currency will de nd on the increase of the business of the untry, the amount of our exports and value the foreign trade of the United States carried in American vessels. There is but one easure of legislation, except such as foster e business interests of the country, that can cilitate or hasten the resumption of specie yments, and that is the reduction by force of w of the volume of paper money in circula on. This policy the country has not been epared to accept, nor am I prepared to ad cate the adoption of a measure which, nless very gradual in its operation, ould produce great injury to the siness interests of the country, and impair the venues, and in the end cost more than the alue of the result produced. The growth of e country under a new administration of fairs will soon enable the government to re me specie payment without violence or in ry to any.

For three years gone by, through the olumns of the *Tribune*, has he advised the Sec tary of the Treasury to sell the gold in the reasury and apply the proceeds to the pay ent of the public debt, thus saving the inter t, and then to resume specie payments. Or ither these two bits of advice have been equently and interchangably presented with at any time stating which, in his judg ent, is entitled to precedence in the order of vents. But it can very well be understood at the sale of the gold in the Treasury, hether for the payment of the public debt or therwise, would put it out of the power of e government to resume specie payments; at the sale of gold in the Treasury, forcing wn the price unnaturally, would stimulate nports from other countries, in rease the balance of trade against us, reate an unnatural and excessive demand for oin, and ultimately advance the price of gold r the benefit of speculators and gamblers, but the great injury of the country. I do not esitate to declare that this policy, which is he only policy in any department of the gov rnment to which Greeley has adhered for ven three years, would end in disasters uch as the country has not witnessed ince 1837, and if Greeley is pledged o anything it is to the inauguration f this policy, if, unhapily, he should be laced at the head of affairs. The way to resume s not to resume arbitrarily and without regard o facts, but to place and keep the country in hat line and condition of prosperity which hall enable it to meet all its obligations; and t is for this reason that the administration as believed it to be wise to retain n amount of gold which should be ufficient, when the appropriate moment arrived, to enable the Treasury to resume the payment of our national liabilities in specie, without going into the market to borrow, and without making any special effort for an undertaking which would certainly result disastrously if the government were not strong enough to move free of all dependence on external aid.

Colored Greeleyites in North Carolina Assaulted and Threatened.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 17.—Samuel G. Ross, colored marshal at a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, was attacked by a mob of colored men and beaten last night. He sought protection at the police headquarters, where he remained for over an hour. He left the station house at ten o'clock for his home. Since then he has not been seen or heard of. Simon B. Craven, who was also a colored marshal yesterday, and delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, was assaulted at his residence and his life threatened, his assailants charging him with being a Greeleyite and Liberal Republican. The United States Commissioner has issued warrants for the arrest of parties in the Craven case. The trial is postponed until to-morrow.

Heavy Rain Storm—Damage at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 17.—Heavy showers this afternoon done great injury to property in this city. The grading of the Pittsburgh, Wheeling and Kentucky Railroad, at the foot of Jefferson street, was badly damaged, and the water cut away about one hundred feet of Jefferson street down to the depth of twenty feet, and carried the debris out into the river. Other streets were overflowed, and some are now blocked up.

Success'ul Trial of Road Steamers.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 17.—An official trial of road steamers on the Erie canal was made today, in presence of the Canal Commissioners, and proved a complete success. The engine drew three loaded boats at double the speed of boats drawn by horses.

Hon. Alexander W. Randall, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, and Postmaster General under Andrew Johnson, is lying critically ill at his residence in Elmira, New York.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Recent Affray Among Americans at Alexandria.

LONDON, July 17.—Mail advices from Alexandria to Friday last give detailed accounts of the affray between Consul General Butler and the Khedive's American officers. Consul Butler, his Secretary, Wadleigh, and an attache of the Consulate named Strologo, were dining at a Greek restaurant, where were also a party of officers, Generals Loring and Reynolds, and Major Campbell. As they were leaving the restaurant Loring and Reynolds saluted Butler, but Major Campbell passed on without recognizing him. Butler shouted after him, "good evening, Major Campbell." Campbell retraced his steps, and high words and blows ensued. The whole party then went into the street, where Wadleigh fired several shots at Major Campbell, wounding him dangerously. Gen. Reynolds then fired at Wadleigh, but without effect. The difficulty is reported to have grown out of a long standing enmity between Butler and Campbell. Persons who have recently arrived in this city from Alexandria state that they saw Butler, Wadleigh, Campbell, Loring and others playing cards together within the past two weeks.

The Geneva Arbitration Getting to Work.

GENEVA, July 17.—The Board of Arbitration assembled to-day an hour earlier than usual. The proceedings are somewhat delayed in consequence of the different languages spoken by members of the court, which renders tedious translations and explanations necessary; but all the preliminaries have been settled, and the Board has finally decided to take up the case of each ship *seriatim*. Prof. Montagu Bernard arrived to-day. The roofs and balconies of the hotels are again decorated with flags and streamers.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 17.—Commenting on the Stokes case, the *Times* says: "At the bottom of what we call this miscarriage of justice is that indifference Americans feel for violent crimes, in which both the victim and murderer are rowdies.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 17.—The steamships Maine and California have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 17, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝a93; for account 92⅝a92¾. United States Bonds—5-20's of '62, 91½; 5-20's of '65, 92¾; 5-20's of '67, 91¾; 10-40's, 89¾. Sugar 35s 6da36s. Turpentine 36s.

FRANKFORT, July 17.—United States Bonds—5-20's of '62, 96¾.

PARIS, July 17.—Rentes 54 francs 32 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 17.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland 10¼a10⅜d; middling Orleans 11a11⅛d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 12s 1d. Flour 27s 6d. Corn 27s. Cumberland middles 26s 6d; short rib middles 32s. Tallow 43s 9d. Turpentine 38s.

POLITICAL.

Voorhees Claimed to be Greeley—Doubts of his Re-election to Congress.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., July 17.—The Democratic Nominating Committee for this Congressional District meets at Spencer, Owen county, to-morrow. It is understood that Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees will receive the nomination without opposition, and it is said by leading Democrats that he will support Greeley and Brown. In 1870, Mr. Voorhees was elected by more than fourteen hundred majority over his Republican competitor, but the Terre Haute *Journal*, the only Democratic daily paper in this district, in its issue of this date, editorially says the canvass will be a sharply contested one, and it is by no means certain that the district can be carried by the Democracy in the present disorganized condition of the party. Mr. Hendricks and other prominent men are expected to attend the convention to-morrow.

Henry A. Wise's View of the Situation—Straight Out Virginia Democrats for Grant.

RICHMOND, VA., July 17.—Ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, in a letter declining an invitation to address a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting at Alexandria, says: "It is entirely unfit for me to act with any political party at the present time, and in the present attitude of affairs. This I have said: that I cannot and will not act or vote with the so-called Liberal Republicans. They are too liberal. They are so loose as to have no principles; and to adopt the worst as well as the best, to suit birds of every feather, met together at both Cincinnati and Baltimore, they have in strange confusion mingled white spirits and gray so that the party are the worst of mongrels and all things to all men. To you I have a patriotic word to say. Excel the Liberal Republicans; be just and true Republicans to yourselves and to all men. The time has come for General Grant to '*let us have peace*.'"

A conference of several prominent straight-out Democrats was held to-day with the alleged purpose of forming a coalition against Greeley and to stump the State for Grant.

Relative Coalition and Republican Losses in Michigan—Grant Gaining Ground.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., July 17.—A Greeley and Brown ratification meeting, with Austin Blair, of Jackson, and Jacob Ferris and D. C. Clay, of Grand Rapids, for speakers, is announced here for Friday next. Three Republicans and two Democrats have signed the call for the meeting as a committee. There are two other Republicans here believed to be for Greeley, making a loss of five from the Republican ranks in this city. Colonel William M. Ferry, Captain H. S. Squires, and ten other Democrats declare that they will not vote for Greeley, and some that they will vote for Grant.

A West Virginia Democratic Congressman in the Field Against Greeley.

WHEELING, July 17.—A special from Clarksburg says: Okey Johnson, who addressed a meeting here in favor of Greeley, Camden and the new Constitution, was utterly demolished by Hon. John J. Davis, the present Democratic Congressman from this district, who took bold grounds against Greeley and the new Constitution.

Democratic Defection in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, DEL., July 17.—William Dean, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, publishes a card announcing his resignation of that position on account of the nomination of Greeley, and says he is ready to help form a straight Democratic ticket.

Anti-Greeley Conference at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, VA., July 17.—The conference of anti-Greeley Democrats which met here today was secret, and the names of the participants were not reported, excepting those of Jas. Lyons and J. Harman Gilmer.

Text of Sumner's Recent Letter.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—It appears that the letter from Charles Sumner to L. U. Reaves, of this city, telegraphed from here last Saturday night, and published in the *Times* on Sunday, was garbled by leaving out the two closing sentences and a part of the date. The full letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1872.—*L. U. Reaves*—Dear Sir: I think that on reflection, you will not think it advisable for me to write a public letter on the matter to which you call attention. Mr. Greeley and myself have been fellow laborers in many things. We were born in the same year. I honor him very much. Between him and another person, who shall be nameless, I am for him earnestly. I shall be here for ten days longer. The Republican party must be saved, and what I can do shall be done for it.

Very truly yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

Ratification at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., July 17.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held a ratification meeting here this evening. Speeches were made by Hon. H. B. Payne, Hon. R. P. Spaulding, Judge R. F. Payne and others.

An Immense Grant Meeting—A Recalcitrant Organ.

ERIE, PA., July 17.—A Grant and Wilson ratification meeting is being held here tonight. It outnumbered six to one the Greeley meeting held here last Saturday evening. A considerable number of those who took part in the Greeley meeting have since declared for Grant. The only Democratic paper in this county has not yet hoisted Greeley's name.

A Long Pull for a Nomination.

MT. STERLING, ILL., July 17.—Hon. R. M. Knapp, of Jersey county, received the Democratic nomination in this district for Congress on the ninety-first ballot.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 17, 1872.

BRIEF NOTES.

B. Gratz Brown, for the first time since his serious attack, visited the Liberal headquarters to-day.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is in the city.

The thermometer to-day reached 93°. There were several cases of sun stroke.

Mahlon Anderson has been arrested here for embezzlement of public funds in Sweden.

It is said an effort will be made as soon as possible to have Thomas and Patrick Hart and John Redmond, witnesses for the prosecution in the Stokes trial, admitted to bail until the next trial. They have been confined since the shooting of Fisk.

The deaths in Brooklyn the past week were only 370, a great decrease.

The cabinet makers' strike collapsed to-day, the men resuming work.

Col. French, proprietor of French's Hotel, died last night at Saratoga.

THE Cincinnati *Courier*, German, says: The chances for the election of Grant will, undoubtedly, increase as the campaign progresses, in proportion as the fact that Greeley is principally the Democratic candidate becomes more evident. Very many Republicans to whom Grant is bitter physic will, nevertheless, vote for him rather than assist the Democrats in getting at the helm of the government.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE SITUATION IN MERCER COUNTY.

A reliable gentleman, renewing his subscription for the COMMERCIAL, in Mercer county, writes as follows:

"We have only five or six Greeley Republicans here, and not that many Democrats who will vote for him, unless they change their minds before the election, which I know some will not do. I know of many good old Democrats who will either vote for our ticket or stay at home. This county is good for 700 for the State ticket and 1,000 for Grant and Wilson."

GOOD REPORT FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The following extract is made from a letter from Washington county, written by a subscriber renewing his subscription:

"As to political matters here, they are all right. This is one of the strongest Republican districts in the county. I am acquainted with the whole district, and I have not yet found a Greeley man among the Republicans, and but few Democrats who openly advocate Greeley. As Andy Johnson would say, he is a 'dead duck.'"

FROM CLARION COUNTY.

A correspondent writes us from Fisher, Clarion county: "Fire your big guns for Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. One half the Democrats of this county won't vote for Greeley."

Col. William Sirwell, of Kittanning, having been informed of his nomination for Congress by the Armstrong county Democratic Convention, subject to the decision of Conferees, publishes a card in the *Union Free Press*, in which he "respectfully declines the honor," and adds: "As I am under no obligations to the Democratic party, I do not regret to say that I will support General Grant for President, and the entire State and county Republican tickets."

The account of Greeley's corrupt secret bargain with the Democrats, begun last October, explains to the Ogdensburg *Journal* several things which till now have been great mysteries to it. It says: "It would explain his trip to Texas, his speech at Memphis, his eulogy of the Southern Confederate soldiers, his pilgrimage to Atlanta, his letter to the editor of the *Caucasian*, in which he says the mistake of the Democratic party in 1868 was in not nominating Salmon P. Chase; his intimation that Mr. Chase would not do in 1872, and his conduct in constantly holding up Gen. Grant as a terror, to be repeated if the Democratic party dared to make a straight nomination in 1872."

The Chicago *Times* makes this observation: "Put Mr. Greeley in his (Grant's) place, with the power behind him of that King Caucus which, in his nomination, has shown its readiness to abandon right for plunder, and though he were the most virtuous of men, his official career could not fail to be one vile and corrupt."

THE Williamsport *Times* says: The evidences of growing disaffection on in the ranks of the Democratic party over Greeley's nomination are constantly accumulating. In this county we have reliable evidence that nowhere near the strength of the party can be brought to his support. From other counties we are every day learning new facts to the same effect. In another part of our paper will be found something on this subject, from the West Chester *Jeffersonian* and Pottsville *Standard*, which we commend to the attention of the Greeleyites of Berks.

The Philadelphia *North American and Gazette*, one of the most cautious and intelligent newspapers in the country, in a thoughtful article concerning the political prospects in what are termed the doubtful States, speaks thus of our own State: "So far as Pennsylvania is concerned, we believe she will be able to give a good account of herself as usual. We have just cast in Philadelphia forty thousand votes at a mere Republican primary election, and at the regular election in November we fully expect to be able to poll seventy thousand. We shall in October speak out in such a manner that New York, New Jersey and Connecticut will be inspired to compete with us in November. The defections in our ranks are so few and feeble as to attract but little attention."

The bitter opposition to Greeley among the Democracy, which took shape at Baltimore, is rapidly developing, and the proposition for a convention at Louisville in September is receiving many indorsements from Democrats in all parts of the country. Col. Blanton Duncan furnishes the following list of gentlemen from whom he has received letters of assurance since the Baltimore Convention that they will join in the movement against Greeley: Judge Robertson, Judge Daniel Colberry well, James Barbour, Esq., Gen. Henry A. Wise, and John A. Lyons, of Virginia; Congressman Hanks, of Arkansas; Congressman Boyd Winchester, of Kentucky; Col. W. G. Brooks, Capt. Fred. Beall, Col. M. M. Cumming, Gen. W. H. Tyson, W. P. Landrum, Col. J. T. Donald and S. A. Berryhill, Esq., all of Mississippi; Hon. T. W. Horn, of Wisconsin; Hon. Tilton E. Doolittle and Hon. W. E. Eaton, of Connecticut; Hon. W. C. Grady, Col. Thomas J. Turner, Chicago; Dr. J. H. Hanly, Joliet, Ill.; B. F. Edwards, Springfield, Ill.; Mr. Bralsted, Freeport, Ill.; Alex. Haldane, Esq., Ogle county, Ill.; F. Stahl, Esq., Galena, Ill.; F. A. Garrington, Houston, Texas, and many others.

We learn from the Rochester *Democrat* that Hon. Henry R. Selden, one of the original movers in the Cincinnati Convention, now repudiates Greeley. He declines to allow the use of his name to a call for a meeting of "Liberal Republicans" in Monroe county. Ex-Governor Selden don't fancy the men he is expected to associate with.

A Richmond, Virginia, letter says: "Already more than fifty prominent members of the Democratic party have declared their willingness to canvass for Grant and Wilson, while not a single Republican of any prominence, influence or respectability has gone over to Greeley, except Franklin Stearns, of this city, and Lewis McKenzie, of Alexandria. These two gentlemen have been so wavering and unreliable as to prepare the public mind for their somersault, and their going to Greeley has neither surprised nor disheartened the friends of the Administration."

A writer in the New York *Times*, who signs himself "Old Line Democrat," avers that the Louisville Convention of Democrats who will not go for Greeley will be immensely attended by influential Democrats, representing the entire Union. The writer adds: "If the *World* will suspend its opinion on this matter until after the 1st of September, it will have occasion to change its mind altogether. The Democratic flag thrown down at Baltimore will be taken up and borne on high by the only Democratic party now existing in this country. This is as sure to come to pass as the month of September is to come by the revolving course of the globe."

A letter written from the eastern portion of Pennsylvania says that wide-spread dissatisfaction exists there among the Democrats. We quote: "Since the nomination, the opposition to Greeley, while it has necessarily ceased to find a place in the "organs," finds as decisive expression from the people as before that event. The Democrats of Berks county have always been taught to believe Horace Greeley little better than a political murderer; cut-throat, and the like, and now will not be persuaded otherwise. A class of people which may be depended upon for the support of any principles which they have adopted as a part of their faith, they are correspondingly slow to change their doctrines and their votes. They much prefer staying away from the polls to voting contrary to their ancient belief. It is a most fortunate thing for our town, State and national ticket in Pennsylvania that Greeley received the nomination and accepted the surrender of the Democratic party. In the first place, it will certainly *decrease* the Democratic vote. In our county (Montgomery) the regular Democratic majority is about eight hundred. But now throughout the county the Democrats growl bitterly at the "sale," and the majority, taking the position of the Chicago *Times*, refuse to indorse the nominee in any form or shape. This will reduce the Democratic vote considerably."

SENATOR WALLACE ON GREELEY.

The Democratic "War Horse" on the Action of the Baltimore Convention.

In a recent speech Senator Wallace, the Democratic "war horse," bewailed the nomination of Greeley thus:

"Our own statesmen were passed by because it was believed that an effective union could not be had on any of them. In a word, it was believed there, and so acted upon by a vast majority of the convention, that the only way to defeat Grant was to nominate Greeley. My judgment and convictions did not reach this conclusion, nor do they now, but when a majority of our delegation declared for this result, although our State is universally regarded as the pivot on which all will turn, we were powerless to enforce our view on the convention. Pennsylvania united could have turned the scale and controlled results; divided and in a minority, we could but vote our opinions and acquiesce in the will of two-thirds of the convention formally declared. Distasteful as I know this nomination to be to many thousands of our people, we must yet accord to the candidate the possession of purity of character and integrity of purpose."

LIGHTNING sometimes plays strange freaks. During a thunder storm last week the electric fluid struck simultaneously three houses in a New York village, occupying the three angles of a triangle with regard to each other's situation, and about five hundred feet apart. In one case the chimney was knocked over, and the house cracked from top to bottom. In another the lightning passed down the chimney into the kitchen, tore the stove to pieces, knocked a man down, tore his boots from his feet, and left him stunned but not seriously hurt; in the third case the chimney was knocked down and the roof injured.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Outlook in North Carolina.

The State Certain for Grant.

The Demonstration at Raleigh.

Corruption Fund Story Exploded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1872.

An officer of the Treasury, who has been on duty in North Carolina for the past year, and who of late has had occasion to visit every section of the State, arrived here yesterday, and expresses the unhesitating opinion that North Carolina will go for Grant by a largely increased majority. The colored vote he represents as solid for Grant, as is nearly the entire white Republican element. He says the Democrats agree that the party cannot rally its full vote for Greeley.

Mr. Crapsey, a careful Republican correspondent, telegraphs as follows in regard to the meeting at Raleigh yesterday, where the Democratic campaign in the central part of the State was formally opened: "To-day the Democrats had a meeting here, which had been largely advertised, but not more than one thousand were present. Doolittle was the first speaker, and made a very temperate address of about an hour and a half, devoted chiefly to an argument against centralization, which he said was now the tendency of the Republican party; but in eulogizing Mr. Greeley he said nothing of his opinions on this point. Doolittle said it would make no difference in the result, for Greeley was sure to be elected, whichever way the blacks voted, but he warned them that it would not be wise for them to vote *en masse* against the whites, for if they divided their vote equally between the parties, it would make both interested in maintaining their right to suffrage. This sentiment was applauded by the audience, which was almost exclusively white. Greeley's editorial on "Magnanimity in Triumph," just after Lee's surrender, and his letter on the threat of the Union League to expel him, were quoted from to show the Southern people that he was their friend. Doolittle said in further demand for Southern support, that Greeley had lost fifty thousand dollars by signing Jeff. Davis's bond, as subscribers to his book to that amount had withdrawn in consequence of that act. In the only part of his speech in which he charged the Republicans with wrongful conduct in this canvass, Doolittle refused to be responsible for the charge of Marshal Carrow's corruption funds. He credited that to Beck, of Kentucky."

The correspondent of the *World* estimates the number present at fifteen hundred, and says: "The negroes with whom I have talked are for Grant and against Greeley. They have been persuaded that the latter has changed his politics and is no longer a Republican, and that the triumph of his party will deprive them of the right of suffrage, and some think it will remit them again to a state of slavery. So while they speak respectfully and lovingly of Mr. Greeley of old, they lament what they call his present apostasy and will have nothing to do with him, and from present appearances at least seven-eighths of the black votes will be given for the Radicals. The negro vote is estimated at about eighty-five thousand, in an estimated population of two hundred thousand. To this vote of the negroes must be added that of all the office holders and what are termed here carpet-baggers from the North, who will almost to a man vote the regular Republican ticket, and it will be seen that the result cannot yet be predicted with any degree of certainty."

Money for Chicago Postoffice Site.

The Treasury Department will to-morrow issue a warrant for $1,200,000, the amount to be sent to the Collector at Chicago to make payments for the postoffice site recently condemned in that city.

The Mutilation of Army Records.

Officers formerly on duty with General Halleck, after examining the printed testimony taken by the Military Committee in regard to mutilation of army records, have ascertained that no letters except those of a personal and private character were taken from the books by General Halleck or his orders, and that all thus taken are now in the hands of his family friends, and can be produced if it becomes necessary in order to show positively that no public records were taken.

A Falsehood Exposed.

Marshal Carrow, of North Carolina, has made a statement from the books of his office, in regard to the charge made by Congressman Beck, from which it appears that Carrow has drawn from the United States Treasury, during the last fifteen months, $214,271, all of which, except $66,307, was drawn in 1871. In the same fifteen months Carrow has paid, on account of the expenses of the Federal Courts in North Carolina, $225,810 for the spring fall and special terms of 1871, and the spring term of 1872. Every dollar drawn has been certified by Hon. Geo. W. Brooks, United States Judge for North Carolina, whose official conduct has never been questioned. The large expenses of the court are due to the increased business caused by the prosecution of Ku-Klux and perpetrators of frauds upon the internal revenue. In these cases, besides prisoners, thousands of witnesses have been transported to the place where the court was held, and subsisted there by the government, a large proportion of them being in the interest of the prisoners.

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1872.

THE NEW SUPERVISORS.

The most important business to transact here will be the appointment of ten supervisors under the new Internal Revenue law. Commissioner Douglass says that all announcements of the names of supervisors to be retained are unauthorized, as nothing can be definitely known until after consultation with the President. The law requires that the new appointments be made before August first.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SCRIP DIVIDEND TAX.

Mr. Fairfield, attorney, and Mr. Worcester, treasurer of the New York Central Railroad Company, called on Assistant Secretary Richardson and Commissioner Douglass this morning in relation to the scrip dividend tax, amounting to nearly four million dollars. The representatives of the company want the department to bring suit for the recovery of the money instead of collecting it by summary process. They were informed that the department could not assent to that proposition, but that if they would deposit United States bonds to the amount of the tax claimed, they might bring suit against the collector at Albany, just as if the money had been obtained by distraint of the company's property, and promising that on the trial the department would interpose no technical objection that the money had not been raised by distraint. This disposition of the department is with a view to facilitate action in the premises. The representatives of the company will return to New York, without delay and have promised a response in a few days.

DUTY ON SHIP MATERIAL.

The Treasury regulation of the 20th of June, concerning the exemption from duty of imported material going into the construction or repair of vessels will be so modified as to require payment of duty on hemp and manila cordage, iron bars, copper and composition sheeting on their entry, and when it shall be shown that such articles have been manufactured into materials going into the construction or repair of American vessels the duty paid will be refunded.

THE LEE FAMILY MASSACRE.

The War Department has the details of the massacre of the Lee family on Clear Fork, sixteen miles below Fort Griffin, Texas. The father, mother and little girl eight years of age were killed by arrows, then scalped and the bodies left with the arrows sticking in them. Mrs. Lee's ears were cut off. Cordelia, aged fifteen, Susannah, aged seventeen, and John Lee, aged six, were taken prisoners. The commander of the post at Fort Griffin sent scouting parties after the Indians, but there was great delay in their starting, owing to a flood in the river, and but small hopes of overtaking the murderers. General Augur fears that more extensive operations will have to be taken against these Indians before they will remain peaceable. With Mexico on one side and reservations on the other as places of security for themselves and their plunder, the present defensive system will not effect much.

SPOTTED TAIL AGAIN.

Spotted Tail, chief of the Brule Sioux Indians, with twelve or more of his principal chiefs, will arrive in Washington the latter part of the present week to settle with the government questions with regard to the location of their agency, &c.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue rising, with northerly winds and cooler weather from the lower lakes westward to Missouri; cloudy weather continue over the Ohio valley; southwesterly winds, with more numerous local storms, prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; westerly winds with lower temperature and cloudy weather prevail from Virginia to New Jersey; easterly winds and cloudy weather continue on the New England coast.

Death of a Prominent Indiana Lawyer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, IND., July 17, 1872.

Hon. W. S. Ballinger, one of the most prominent lawyers in Eastern Indiana, died to-day of consumption, after a lingering illness of about a year.

A CONGENIAL TICKET.

George Francis Train and the Immortal J. N. Free.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

COSHOCTON, O., July 16, 1872.

George Francis Train, as the west-bound fast line stopped here yesterday for a few minutes, put his head out of the car window, when one of a party of young gentlemen, who seemed to take everything for as much as a joke as G. F. T. did for a matter of sober earnestness, remarked to the little knot of people who generally assemble on the depot platform: "This is George Francis Train, our next President." G. F. T., seeing the people smiling incredulously, warmed to his work very fast, saying, "Oh I mean it, every word; I never was as much in dead earnest as I am now." Whereat one of our village wags proposed "three cheers for George Francis Train, our next President," which was readily responded to, many of the crowd not knowing the difference between G. F. T. and Peter the Great, and those who did cheered for the sheer ridiculousity of the idea and the man. Train looked very much as a corporal would who has ordered a Major General on fatigue duty, but when the wag again proposed three cheers for the "Immortal J. N. Free for Vice President on the same ticket," it was amusing to see George telescope himself into his vest, all but his curly locks, which insisted on remaining above his shirt collar. The party of young bloods with Train laughed immoderately. Just as the train started George threw a handful of his cards bearing his "phiz" out on the platform, and at the same time the crowd gave a yell that would have done honor and credit to any tribe of Los.

Apropos of the above-mentioned wag, we heard him say that he had always voted the Democratic ticket, and was certain that if Pluto himself were nominated he should have felt constrained to vote for him, but he can't go Horace Greeley. R.

President Greeley's Financial Policy.

[From the New York Financier (Democratic tendencies) July 13.]

Now that the Baltimore Convention has duly accepted Mr. Greeley as the candidate of the party, and has thus made his election far more than possible, it becomes an interesting question what sort of financial crotchets he will attempt to put into practice in case he becomes President. If there is anything more unstable than water and more variable than wind Mr. Greeley seems to fitly represent that thing. Through his editorial career of more than thirty years he has adhered to but one policy—that of centralizing interference with individual affairs, deceitfully termed "protection"—and to but one habit—that of outrageously abusing all his opponents, particularly the Democratic party, which has now "taken" him as a very unpalatable medicine that alone could save its life. The financial policy of the *Tribune* has been as absurd as its war policy was in 1861 and 1862: its "on to Richmond," before Bull Run, has been revived in "on to specie payments," and if Mr. Greeley attempts to carry it into effect he will doubtless cause a sign to be set up over the door of the Treasury Department to the effect that specie payments are thenceforth resumed at that establishment. They are many persons of average intelligence who now believe, or may easily be led to believe, that no more than this will be necessary, and that the whole difficulty of specie resumption may be thus summarily removed. They argue, as Mr. Greeley "insists," with entire correctness, that not the specie alone is desirable—silver coin of course excepted—but the ability to obtain it, and that gold, with paper at par and convertible, would only have its constant demand here for use in the arts. Hence they say that although there are $357,000,000 of legal tenders outstanding, with but $88,000,000 gold in the Treasury, the "run" for redemption would be only spasmodic and temporary. On the contrary, the redemption would be spasmodic and temporary, and among the crowd besieging the Treasury door would probably be found these very people. Sundry business men "resumed" some months ago, paying silver in change as an advertising device; and the silver was sought, because everybody knew it would not return to their tills. If the Treasury should resume there is no belief that it could continue to redeem; hence it would shortly be forced to suspend again.

As to the payment of the debt, Mr. Greeley will of course be for rushing that through with speed. He would hardly propose to pay it off at one stroke by voluntary subscription, but he will certainly insist upon paying it off within the four—or eight—years of his administration. Mr. Boutwell, however, has already crowded that burden so heavily down upon the people, that an increase of it has the less terror. Mr. Greeley may of course be expected to do his best to raise higher the wall between the people and cheapness called a tariff, but that may be awaited with calmness, for the higher it is raised the sooner will it tumble.

He will doubtless interfere with the idle holding of a treasury coin balance, and in that we shall carefully commend him, provided he does not try to carry the contrary process too far; if there were all we should rejoice to see him chosen. That he will enforce honesty, economy and civil service reform we are far from sanguine enough to expect. He will never sully his own fingers with theft, but he is "consenting unto" much in others, he has scruples, but his political bedfellows have not. His associates in politics are about as bad as can be, and he will draw after him to Washington a crowd of camp followers, very hungry from long-enforced abstinence, that will outdo those now in possession of the feeding places, if possible. Yet, on the other hand, the old set are slow to become satiated; their capacities enlarge and their relatives multiply, and if they stay, by Grant's re-election, the jollity over another four years in prospect will be very costly to the nation. On the whole there is little difference in the color or the greediness of vultures.

But, of course, the Baltimore entry may not win. President Grant, or President Greeley? It is truly a hard choice which the politicians have presented to the patient people. It is as hard as choosing between fire and sword, or between war, pestilence and famine. Many persons freely and sincerely choose one of the two, many abhor both. Yet there is the choice. "Take one and leave one." Nothing less than more suffering than has yet been experienced, it appears, will teach the American people the *rationale* of living and the true principles of democratic government.

Infant Food.

IMPERIAL GRANUM is the safest, most acceptable and reliable food in use for the growth of infants. It is chiefly the *gluten* derived from white winter wheat, and is very carefully prepared, being the invention of an eminent chemist. As a *medicinal food* it is unexcelled, and has proven especially efficacious in many instances, in this locality, where all else had failed to relieve, in cases of diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera infantum. Sold only by Clark, druggist, 103 Fifth avenue. THAS

SARATOGA WATER—*genuine*—on draught *just as it flows from the spring*, at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue. THAS

BANANA SYRUP, with soda water, at Clark's Drug Store. THAS

Important to Steamboat Men.

We call attention of steamboat men and others using registering steam gauges to the card of Messrs. White & Payne, to be found in another column.

Guy's Hotel, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, not to be behind New York in enterprise, now boasts of the finest hotel in the United States, kept on the European plan. We refer to Guy's Hotel, northeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. Over thirty years since Mr. Guy established the well known restaurant on the site of the present hotel, and last year the entire building was remodeled and fitted up in the most elegant manner, with accommodations for over three hundred guests. The rooms are all elegantly furnished, large and airy, and present every comfort. The restaurant fully maintains that reputation for excellence which it has sustained for the past thirty years. The bar we need not speak of, as every visitor to Philadelphia knows "Guy's."

The hotel is conducted under the personal supervision of the proprietor, F. A. Miller, Esq., well known to all the traveling public, assisted in the office by that prince of hotel clerks, Seth H. Fenn, formerly of this city, and late of the Continental Hotel, of Philadelphia. In the office also will be found the ever popular H. C. Nye. With such managers, we speak for "Guy's" the patronage of our citizens when visiting Philadelphia, assuring them of such good treatment as will make them regular customers.

Prime! Pure!!

Dilworth Brothers' roasted coffee is not only strictly prime, but is strictly pure as well, as they do not use any ingredient to give the coffee a glossy appearance, believing that all foreign substances tend only to destroy the natural rich aromatic flavor of the bean.

All persons who buy their roasted coffee are assured of the fact that every package contains only prime coffee in its simplicity and purity scientifically roasted.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

THE COMMERCIAL is printed with the ink manufactured by the Diamond Ink Company of Pittsburgh. tf

Cryptochylon.

A new and desirable patented Ice Pitcher, unequaled for purity, beauty, cheapness, durability and ice preserving qualities. John Stevenson's Sons & Co.

Cryptochylon.

The concealed wood Ice Pitcher. Is the most durable and best non-conductor of heat. John Stevenson's Sons & Co.

Cryptochylon.

This Ice Pitcher is to be had in sizes convenient for private and sleeping apartments. John Stevenson's Sons & Co.

NON EXPLOSIVE.

No More Kerosene Horrors—The Downer Mineral Sperm Illuminating Oil—A Burning Fluid that will Not Explode—Satisfactory Results of Numerous Experiments—Testimony of the Most Celebrated Chemists in the Country—A Desirable Illuminator for Steamboats—The Dual Burner.

The alarming frequency of kerosene explosions, and the fatality and loss of property with which they are oftentimes, and we might say *usually* attended, is well known to all who read the news of the day. Our exchanges will, almost at any time, furnish a chapter of kerosene accidents sufficiently exciting to intensely interest those who are only pleased with the narration of the most thrilling and terrible scenes. The fact is, there is scarcely another article in common use so destructive to life and property as the kerosene oil which is so generally used as a household burning fluid. Numerous efforts have been made from time to time, to eliminate the explosive properties from the oil, and to furnish the consumer with a fluid, the use of which would exempt him from the dangers attendant upon the use of kerosene. In a majority of cases they have proved failures, and explosions frequently take place in lamps where these patent oils are burned. But the great desideratum, a burning fluid that will not explode, is nevertheless to be found in the Mineral Sperm Oil, manufactured by the Downer Kerosene Oil Company, of Boston. This oil is made by a peculiar process, and differs essentially from the fluid known as refined petroleum. Its absolute safety is attested by the results of numerous experiments, in which it has been subjected to the severest tests, in order to ascertain its qualities as an illuminating oil.

At the office of the U. S. Local Inspectors of Steam Vessels in this city, on the 20th of June last, a series of experiments were conducted by Mr. John L. Edwards with the "Downer Mineral Sperm Oil," of which we were an eyewitness. By these experiments we were thoroughly convinced, as were all who witnessed them, that it is impossible to cause an explosion with this under ordinary circumstances and with less heat than 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The oil was first placed in a water bath, and by the aid of a fluid lamp heated to 210 degrees F., with an open lamp burning directly above, and fed by the heated oil. Mr. Edwards then ignited cotton waste, saturated it with the hot oil, set it on fire, allowed the fluid flame from the waste to flow into the heated oil, when it was at once extinguished. Continuing this process until the oil was heated 40 degrees above boiling water, and yet it extinguished the burning waste the moment it was brought in contact with it. The fire test of the oil is 300 degrees, is fully as safe as lard or sperm, produces a much finer light, lasts twice as long, and costs about one-third as much as lard oil. Compared with kerosene oil it is much to be valued on account of its being absolutely safe to life and property," whereas the kerosene is destructive to both. "Canforth's patent safety Aurora Oil," and others of that class, were tested at the same time. These oils have no fire test, and, as we observed, ignited before the flame was brought in contact with the fluid. The kerosene oil tested (said to be 110 degrees F.) also ignited at once when brought in contact with the saturated burning waste, evidencing the danger of using such articles even when all ordinary care and precautions are taken. The "Mineral Sperm Oil" is a much better illuminator than any of the kerosene oils and burns at least one-third longer, thus reducing its apparent cost to almost an equal rate with poor and dangerous articles.

On January 17, 1872, the Committee on Fire Apparatus of the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels convened at Washington, after submitting the mineral sperm oil to a number of tests, submitted the following report, which was fully adopted by the Board. As the report contains much that is of interest concerning this oil, to which we have not alluded, we produce it entire:

Report.

"The Committee on Fire Apparatus, to whom was referred the communication and subject matter relating to the

"DOWNER ILLUMINATING MINERAL SPERM OIL."

as it is called, presented by the Downer Kerosene Oil Company of New York and Boston, respectfully submit the following:

According to the highest scientific authority in the country on such matters, it is a perfectly safe oil. Its "fire test" is about 300 degrees, F.; flashing point, 250 degrees, F. It will boil at about the same temperature as sperm. Its light is much superior to sperm, and eleven per cent. better than kerosene, and while its economy is about the same, it is absolutely safe to life and property. It can be burned in any common kerosene lamp with but little additional cost, and with not gum.

These are the qualities claimed for it and admitted by the authorities above referred to; and if the oil is all of the same standard of excellency as that with which the tests were made before the Board, it merits the name of "Mineral Sperm," as being nearer to sperm than any oil now known in all the qualities required for a good and safe illuminating oil. The beautiful and highly practical tests and experiments, submitted to the notice of this Board during its present sitting, by the gentlemen connected with the Company, were very conclusive as to its non-inflammability, non-explosiveness, and illuminating qualities.

The law is meaningless as far as the term "Refined Petroleum" is used in Sect. 4. There is no such a substance known or merchantable. Coal Oil, or Petroleum, is not and cannot be refined, but distillation separates it and forms new substances; one of these is Paraffine, out of which this "Mineral Sperm" is made, and is no more dangerous than Paraffine itself, as it possesses all the characteristics of that substance. It does not resemble the article known to commerce as "Refined Petroleum" in any of the dangerous characteristics of that substance. It is of a different color, has a much greater specific gravity, crystalizes when chilled, its fire test is much higher and has but a slight odor. What is known to commerce as the Petroleum burning oil is the first product from the distillation of the crude coal oil. If the distillation is carried higher, the Paraffine series of oil, containing more carbon and full of crystals, is produced. This series of oil was first used for lubricating oils only.

"Mineral Sperm" is the result of the separation, by compression of this substance of paraffine, and is as safe as to its non-inflammability and non-explosiveness. It is well known that paraffine is a product which can be produced from other substances, (whale oil, for instance, will produce it,) and that it is in no degree a dangerous article. This oil will admirably answer all the requirements of the law and the exigencies of the steamboat service, and your committee are satisfied that its use on steamers would lessen the liability of their destruction from fire, and relieve the public from such horrors as kerosene is often the immediate or secondary cause of, and we would recommend, and urge in the strongest terms possible, its use on steamers in place of all other mineral oils, as the safest and best."

[Signed]
WM. ROGERS,
PETER J. RALPH,
JOHN MEUSHAW.

The most eminent chemists in the country, including Professors Chandler, of New York, Hayes, of Massachusetts, and Suliman, of Connecticut, recommend "Downer's Mineral Sperm Oil" as a highly, valuable and the only safe good illuminating oil. We select but one of the many testimonials furnished by chemists who have made a thorough analysis of this fluid—that of Professor Jenkins. The following is the certificate:

LOUISVILLE, June 4, 1872.

Mr. John L. Edwards:

DEAR SIR: I have examined the specimen of "Downer Mineral Sperm Oil" which you left with me for analysis and test.

This specimen is what would be termed Paraffine oil, and is composed of a series oily hydro-carbons of high boiling point and high specific gravity.

This oil stands a fine test (flashing test) of 260 degrees Fahrenheit, and has a specific gravity of 0.84, which is equal to 36 degrees Beaume.

It is quite free from all light oils and napthas, and contains no fat oils.

It is not petroleum either crude or refined, and should not be classed as such any more than paraffine itself, for although this is not paraffine, it is a product of it and closely allied bodies. I look upon it as quite as safe to use for illuminating purposes as any of the fat oils. Very Respectfully,

(Signed) THOS. E. JENKINS,
Anylitic and Consulting Chemist.

Evidence of the general desirability and absolute safety of this oil as an illuminating fluid, could be multiplied almost *ad infinitum* were it necessary, but we have only room to add to what has already been given, the testimony of Dr. George B. Loring, found in a communication from the latter to the Boston *Traveller*. Here it is:

A Valuable Oil.

The frequent accidents from the use of inflamable oils, to which the attention of the community has been so painfully drawn of late, induce me to call the attention of the public to the examination and award made by the New England Agricultural Society at their recent exhibition at Lowell. The Downer Kerosene Oil Company exhibited their "Mineral Sperm Illuminating Oil," and received the first premium for this admirable article of their manufacture on account of its *absolute safety*, its great duration, its economy, and its strong illuminating power. It was found to have a fire test of 300° Fahrenheit, and to be entirely free from odor. The committee was satisfied that for use in railroad cars it is invaluable, and would be a sure prevention of such horrors as have become familiar to us in the burning of trains in the event of accident. It may be burned in any lamp, by a peculiar burner of small cost; and on the score of humanity and economy, I am induced to call attention to its valuable qualities. It is really a preparation for the invention of which I think the "Downer Kerosene Oil Company" are entitled to the gratitude and patronage of the community. G. B. L.

The "mineral sperm oil" is now in use for lighting cars on the principal railroads throughout the New England States as well as on many others, and is about being introduced on all the cars of the Pullman Palace Car Company. Mineral sperm oil has also been used on steamers and steamships with great success, and has been found peculiarly applicable and desirable for this purpose. By the efforts of Mr. Jesse H. Lippencott, the agent here, the mineral sperm oil has been introduced on many of the boats plying upon our Western waters, and always to the infinite satisfaction of steamboat owners who, after giving it a trial, readily attest its superiority to all other illuminating oils ever used for the purpose of lighting steamers.

Mineral sperm oil is burned in the ordinary kerosene lamp with the addition of a peculiar contrivance called the "dual burner" which is a new invention, and designed expressly for burning this oil. The advantages of the "dual burner" are that it is simple in construction, easy to trim and to keep clean. It fits the "A" or "B" collar, and uses the common lip chimney. Between the two wicks a central draft is established thus giving a large, brilliant and odorless flame with but very little exposure of wick, and consequently small consumption of oil.

Mr. Jesse H. Lippencott, corner Smithfield and Second avenue, the agent in this city for the Downer Kerosene Oil Company, of Boston, manufacturers of the mineral sperm oil, is prepared to fill all orders received by him for oil or burners, and will also take pleasure in giving any information that may be required concerning either.

No time lost. Delicious ten minute biscuit can be made by using the Banner Baking Powder. th

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—PARTNER—A GOOD BUSINESS Man with $5,000 cash to invest, may learn of a rare business opportunity by addressing Lock Box 376. tf

WANTED—SALESMAN—FOR WHOLESALE Grocery Business. Must be well acquainted in city and country. Address Merchant, one week, Commercial office, with salary.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 166 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A FIRST-CLASS Fire Brick Setter and Burner; must understand burning in square open kilns. Good pay to the right kind of a man. Incompetent persons need not apply. Address JOHN MILLER & SON, Powelton Post office, Center county, Pa.

WANTED—ASSISTANTS—TWO MEN of experience, who understand the Assistant Plan of Selling Books, to train Agents for us. They must have had at least (2) two years experience, and bring good testimonials for character and ability. A liberal salary will be paid the right man. Address, stating age, experience and salary wanted, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Springfield, Mass.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, second story, suitable for Gentleman and Wife or single Gentlemen; also single Rooms for Gentlemen. Call at 27 Eighth street, Pittsburgh.

BOARDING—VERY GOOD, COMFORTABLE and convenient Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with or without Board, at No. 43 Anderson street, Allegheny city. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A MARKET TAVERN, NO. 187 Federal street, Allegheny, in a good location. Inquire of JAMES McDONALD, 189 Federal street.

FOR RENT—BRICK TWO STORY Dwelling House, with Stable, Carriage House and large Lot, corner Bluff and Marion streets. Possession given immediately. Apply to D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR RENT—A FINE THREE-STORY Residence, with all modern conveniences, in first-class location, fronting the Allegheny Park. Rent $800. Possession given 1st of September. Inquire of McCRACKEN, VAN RYN & MOON, 138 Federal street, Allegheny. tf

FOR RENT—THE "DONCASTER HOUSE," Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio, is now offered for rent to a good tenant for a number of years. It is very pleasantly situated in the flourishing town of Orrville, at the junction of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago and the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroads, making it a very desirable point for a good Hotel. The proposed Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad, is also surveyed through Orrville. The House is newly Furnished, contains 31 Sleeping Rooms, Office, Parlors, &c., with Dining Room 46 feet in length. A splendid never failing Well of Water on the premises. To a responsible party that "can keep a Hotel" the property will be leased on favorable terms. Apply, in person, to the undersigned, at the Doncaster House, Rochester, Pa. R. DONCASTER.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE LOTS in Woods' Run, (Allegheny,) 20 feet front and 130 back in a nice location. Inquire at JOHN CARR'S, No. 12 Water street.

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Th

FOR SALE—FIFTY SECOND-HAND Boilers of all sizes, Flue, Cylinder and Tubular. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and Railroad, Allegheny city, Pa. MTh&F

FOR SALE—FIRST CLASS STORE Rest, 86 feet by 16 feet; has been used as Music Store; splendidly painted and equipped. For full description, terms, &c., address W. G. BONSELL, Bellair, Ohio.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—LOTS—THIRTEENTH ward, 650 feet by 116, ring along Iowa avenue, from the corner of Herron avenue. These Lots command a view of Oakland, Bellefield, East Liberty, &c., are unsurpassed for situation and present advantages for investing rarely offered. Inquire of RICHARD SILL.

FOR SALE—MANSFIELD PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE—July 20th, 1872, at 2½ o'clock, 3 Houses and 2 Lots, opposite Negley's Coal Works, one Bu[il]ding suitable for a Store Stand, 4 Large Rooms. Also, 2 Cottage Dwellings, 3 Rooms each and 3 vacant Lots. Terms—one-half down, balance in one and two years. For information inquire of WILLIAM WILSON, Mansfield, Pa., or A. RILEY, No. 86 Center avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE Building Lots for business stands, having a front of 24 feet each on Penn avenue and running back 131 feet to a 20 foot alley, having a two-story Frame Dwelling House on rear of Lots, being situate between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets and Penn avenue. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

NINETEENTH WARD—There will be a Meeting of the Republican Vigilance Committee of the Nineteenth Ward, at HILAND SCHOOL HOUSE, on Saturday Evening, July 20, at 7½ O'Clock. All Republicans are invited to attend. By request of E. C. NEGLEY, Chairman.

MANSFIELD COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company (late Mansfield Coal and Lime Company) will be held at the Office of the President, No. 61 Fourth avenue, over entrance to M. and M. National Bank, on TUESDAY, July 30th, 1872, to consider and act upon a proposition to increase the Capital Stock of the Company. By order of the Board of Directors. WM. P. SHINN, Secretary. June 28, 1872. ju28:j13-16-18-27

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NO. 14—OFFICE OF THE PEOPLES' INSURANCE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per share, free of taxes, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable in cash on and after the 15th inst. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary. Pittsburgh, July 8, 1872.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF Managers of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Company, No. 94 Diamond street, on and after Monday, the 15th inst. W. BAKEWELL, Treasurer. Pittsburgh, July 11, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY—DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Tax. JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON, Secretary. Pittsburgh, Pa., July 6th, 1872.

DIVIDEND NO. 25—WARREN AND VENANGO OIL CO.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE ($5) DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith, at the Office of the Company, No. 89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. JNO. S. FERGUSON, Clerk. July 9, 1872.

IMPORTANT

TO

Steamboat Owners

AND ALL OTHERS.

NOTICE.

All parties who either vend or use any Registering Steam Guage other than that known as the CLARK REGISTERING GUAGE, under the Elijah Clark Patent of April 5th, 1870, re-issued March 5th, 1872, are hereby notified by the undersigned that they will be held for damages, and all such parties who have vended or used, or who may vend or use such other Registering Guage are requested to call upon our Agents, Messrs. BAILEY, FARRELL & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa., and make satisfactory settlement. Failure to make such settlement within ten days from date on all such prohibited Guages as have been sold or used prior to this notice, and within five days from sale or use of such Guages in the future will be immediately followed by suits against vender and user. If settlement is made peaceably, we will compromise our claim by accepting twenty-five dollars on each of said unlawfully sold or used Registering Guages. If we are obliged to collect by law, our claim is seventy-five dollars on each of said Guages, as provided by law for wilful violation of a patent right.

WHITE & PAYNE,
BOSTON, MASS.

July 16, 1872.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

The Largest Bakery in the West!

S. S. MARVIN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SUPERIOR CRACKERS,

BAKERY, NOS. 91 AND 93 LIBERTY STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Packed in Barrels and Boxes.

ÆRATED CRACKERS,
ALMOND SNAPS,
BOSTON CRACKERS, extra,
BOSTON TOAST CRACKERS,
BUTTER CRACKERS,
CROQUET,
CRACKER MEAL,
CRACKER MEAL, per dozen, in Boxes of 2 and 4 dozen.
CREAM CRACKERS,
DERBY,
FRUIT BISCUIT,
FARINA CRACKERS,
GINGER SNAPS,
GINGER CAKES,
GRAHAM WINE BUISCUIT.
GRAHAM BOSTON,
HONEY BISCUIT,
HONEY FINGERS,
LADY FINGERS,
LEMON BISCUIT,
LEMON SNAPS,
MILK BISCUIT, extra,
NIC NAC, (same as imported),
ORANGE CAKES,
NEW YORK WATER CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
OAT MEAL CRACKERS,
PRESIDENTS,
SODA CRACKERS, extra,
SODA CRACKERS,
SUGAR CRACKERS,
SUGAR CRACKERS, square,
SPICED JUMBLES,
SUGAR JUMBLES,
SCOTCH BISCUIT,
STRAWBERRY CAKES,
WATER CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS.

Packed in Air-tight Caddies, Fancy Wrappers, or Assorted, containing 4 to 5 pounds each, 12 in a Case, sorted.

ALMOND SNAPS,
CROQUET BISCUIT,
DERBY CAKES,
EXTRA BOSTON CRACKERS,
EXTRA SODA CRACKERS,
FANCY ASSORTED CRACKERS,
FRUIT BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
HONEY BISCUIT,
HONEY FINGERS,
LADY FINGERS,
LEMON BISCUIT,
MILK BISCUIT,
OAT MEAL CAKES,
ORANGE CAKES,
PLAIN ASSORTED,
PRESIDENTS,
SPICED JUMBLES,
SUGAR JUMBLES,
STRAWBERRY CAKES,
WINE BISCUIT.

Packed in 6 or 8 Pound Paper Boxes, 6 Boxes in a Case, or Assorted to Order.

ALMOND NUTS,
CREAM OR EGG BISCUIT,
CROQUET,
DERBY,
EXTRA BOSTON CRACKERS,
FRUIT BISCUIT,
GINGER CAKES, GINGER SNAPS,
HONEY BISCUIT,
HONEY FINGERS,
LADY FINGERS,
LEMON BISCUIT,
LEMON SNAPS,
MILK BISCUIT, EXTRA,
NIC NAC (same as imported),
OAT MEAL CAKES,
ORANGE,
PRESIDENTS,
SODA, extra,
SCOTCH BISCUIT,
SPICED JUMBLES,
STRAWBERRY CAKE,
SUGAR JUMBLES,
SUGAR CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS.

Any other Crackers or Cakes in the list will be put up in the 6 pound Paper Box, at One-half Cent per pound in addition to List Price.

STRAWBERRY ASSORTED CAKES, packed in Seven pound Boxes, 6 Boxes in a Case.

STRAWBERRY,
LADY FINGERS,
GINGER SNAPS,
SPICED JUMBLES,
HONEY FINGERS,
WINE BISCUIT.

Our Crackers have been before the public for years, and as yet have found no successful rival. We have kept ahead of every competitor, both in excellence of quality and variety of kinds. Our Goods are so attractive that many persons use them in place of Confectionery, finding them more wholesome and quite as entertaining to both old and young.

S. S. MARVIN.

THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

The Only House that Handles the Celebrated Brands

JENKINS' SNOW FLAKE

AND

WHITE RIVER.

All Orders from responsible parties for Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise promptly filled at Lowest Rates.
No Charge for Drayage.

REAL ESTATE,

On Liberty, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets,

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer a Lot of Ground fronting 198 feet on Liberty street, by a depth of 100 feet to Spring alley. Also, 300,000 Brick, more or less, part of which are standing in the walls. The Lot and Brick will be sold separately or together, as may be desired. Also, a Lease fronting 48 feet on Liberty street, with a depth of 100 feet to Spring alley, adjoining the forementioned Property, and making a total frontage on Liberty street of 246 feet. As a Manufacturing Site it is unsurpassed by any property in the city.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
No. 76 Wood street.

ALL THE MACHINERY OF

N. Y. R. R. CHAIR WORKS,

At Private Sale in lots to suit buyers. Chair Machines, Spike (Burden), Bolt and Gold Pressed Nut Machines, Bolt Cutters, heavy Shearing and Punching Presses, Lathes, Planers, &c., &c., situated in Jersey City. For information address J. B. DAVENPORT, 85 John street, New York, Box 3,041. Prices low. Ths

REMOVAL—

THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Has Removed from corner of Water and Market streets, to No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY, President. JOHN REA, Secretary.
Capt. JAMES ATKINSON, Agent and Surveyor.

IMPORTANT

TO

Steamboat Owners

CLARK'S REGISTERING

STEAM GUAGE

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

No. 167 Smithfield Street,

SOLE AGENTS.

Perfectly Reliable.

Written Guarantee with each Guage.

JOHN T. NICCOLLS,

BROKER AND REAL ESTATE AGENT, BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS. Office over Mellrush's Jewelry Store, east of the Court House. Loans negotiated. Special attention paid to the Buying and Selling of Real Estate, procuring Exchanges and Making Collections; Titles carefully investigated and Taxes Paid. If you want to buy a Farm in the best county of the great Farm on State of Illinois, call in person or write to NICCOLLS, as above. References: McClun, Holder & Co., Bankers, Bloomington; National Bank, Bloomington, Illinois; Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier Tradesmen's National Bank, Pittsburgh.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead .... 91 parts
" Linseed Oil .... 9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

Herron & Bates,

DEALERS IN

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS,

BONDS,

Mortgages and Other Securities.

The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm name of HERRON & BATES, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Commercial Paper, Bonds, Mortgages and other Securities on COMMISSION ONLY.

All classes of Property, City, Suburban, Improved and Unimproved, bought and sold on favorable terms. Property Leased, Rents Collected, Taxes Paid, &c. Parties absenting themselves from the city will find it to their advantage to leave their Property in our hands for attention. As our business is transacted SOLELY ON COMMISSION, our patrons can rely on receiving at all times our undivided efforts in their behalf.

OFFICE, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,

UNDER ST. CHARLES HOTEL.

WM. A. HERRON,
F. A. BATES.

CITY TAXES, 1872.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PITTSBURGH, June 25, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the several Assessors have placed in this office the duplicates of

CITY, CITY BUILDING, FIRE, SPECIAL POOR, CITY SCHOOL, WARD SCHOOL AND CITY BUSINESS TAXES AND CITY WATER RENTS FOR THE YEAR 1872,

And that said Taxes and Water Rents will now be received in pursuance of the several acts of Assembly relating thereto, subject to the following regulations:

DEDUCTIONS.

FIVE PER CENT. deduction allowed if paid on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.
TWO PER CENT. deduction allowed if paid between the 1st day of August, 1872, and the 15th day of September, 1872.
If paid after the 15th of September, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of October, 1872, no deduction will be allowed.

ADDITIONS.

FIVE PER CENT. will be added if paid after the 1st day of October, 1872, and on or before the 1st day of November, 1872.
TEN PER CENT. will be added to all Taxes and Water Rents remaining unpaid after the 1st day of November, 1872.
For the accommodation of the Tax Payers, this Office will be KEPT OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15th, 1872, on SATURDAYS until 8 O'CLOCK P. M.

C. L. MAGEE, City Treasurer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.

The undersigned, Assignees of Ephraim Kreager, will expose at Public Sale in the borough of Ursina, Somerset county, Pa., on

FRIDAY, THE 19th DAY OF JULY, 1872,

At 1 o'clock, the following Valuable Real Estate, viz: A Tavern Stand, known as the SYCAMORE HOUSE, in said borough. The House is three story and built for a hotel. The Ground 75 feet front and 150 feet deep, together with a fine lot of Beds and Bedding and a large assortment of Dishes.

Also, a Two Story House and Lot of Ground in said borough pleasantly situated and in good condition.

Terms made known on day of sale.

FREDERICK KREAGER,
DIETRICK KREAGER,
Assignees of E. Kreager.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS, BURNING BRANDS, SEAL PRESSES, CANCELLING and RIBBON STAMPS, STENCIL COLORS.

BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS, WHOLESALE AT

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

1p 184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

Mrs. M. CHRISTY

HAS REMOVED FROM 48 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, TO

45 NINTH STREET, PITTSBURGH.

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING done in all the Latest Styles.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.

W. E. TUSTIN,
1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

NEW POTATOES DAILY.

CABBAGE Daily.
RASPBERRIES Daily.
Other Fruits, Berries and Vegetables in season.
Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Refined Cider.
Dried Fruits, Seeds, Grain, &c.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872.

It is said that President Grant contemplates pardoning a considerable number of the prisoners who have been convicted under the Enforcement act in South Carolina, and are now undergoing imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary. The class selected for this act of clemency does not, however, include any prominent and leading men, but the misguided and ignorant, and those who, it is thought, were forced into the organization by the pressure of surrounding circumstances. This is in full accordance with the spirit and aims of the Republican party, whose policy is not that of hatred and proscription, but of law and order and justice and magnanimity.

The official figures of the losses sustained by insurance companies in consequence of the Chicago fire, have just been published by the Auditor of the State of Illinois. The total amount of risks was $100,225,780; of which the loss was $96,553,720. The aggregate paid up capital of the companies was $64,619,750, and the net surplus $30,593,402, making a total of $95,114,151, or within a million and a half of the amount of insured loss. The companies have paid $37,998,986 risks, besides $5,173,760 salvage and discount, leaving the net amount unpaid at $53,380,974. The Auditor estimates that of the sums yet due there will probably be paid enough to make the whole payment equal to fifty-four per cent. of the insured loss. The total value of property destroyed was $165,000,000. Of the unpaid insurance $27,000,000, or upward of one-half, were lost by Illinois companies. These have paid less than ten per cent.

The principle of encouraging manufactures is fast becoming recognized and adopted all over the country. Mississippi is the latest State to acknowledge its advantages. During the recent session of the Legislature a law was passed providing that all manufacturing companies established in the State, whose paid in capital stock was not less than ten thousand dollars, shall have all taxes to which they may be subject for ten years appropriated and set apart for the payment of such debts and liabilities as these companies may have contracted in any legitimate way. This is the principle of protection—the same policy which the Republican party has pursued and is pursuing with regard to the manufacturing interests of the nation generally, and under which the whole country has grown and prospered in so remarkable a degree. If spindles and shuttles, and forges and foundries had votes, the Republican majorities this fall would be very heavily increased.

Responses to the lately published call for a National Mass Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, to be held in this city on the 17th of September, are pouring in from all parts of the country. From present indications the gathering will be a bumper. Officers and privates are alike enthusiastic in seconding the movement. The tone of the letters received by the National Committee shows that the brave men by whose sufferings and sacrifices the country was saved, have as much faith and confidence in the Republican party and its standard bearer now as they had in the scarlet days of the war. Such an expression of sentiment and opinion as the Convention will make, cannot but have great weight with the people. For they have not yet outgrown the feeling of gratitude to those who for their sake and that of Republican principles placed themselves between them and harm. The Convention will be of great magnitude as regards numbers and vast importance as respects results. The local preparations should be pushed apace.

In an elaborate article on the revenue returns of Great Britain for the quarter recently closed, the London *Times* of July 1st says the prosperity of England is now at high tide. Manufacturers are fairly overborne with orders. Railway traffic increases enormously. Stocks and shares show a steady appreciation in value. Imports and exports have augmented beyond all precedent. The revenue of the past quarter is more than a million sterling in excess of that for the corresponding period of last year. There has been a gain under every head of income except two. The only apprehension hinted is, that the revived activity of trade may possibly stimulate speculation to such an extent as to cause a reaction, but "if the genius of common sense" should prevail, it anticipates continued prosperity and an overflowing exchequer. This favorable showing has considerable interest for us. With all fears respecting the Treaty allayed, large amounts of the surplus capital of Great Britain will naturally seek this country for investment in its thousand safe and profitable enterprises, to the corresponding quickening of our own growth, the advancement of our interests and the advantage of our people.

THOSE DOCUMENTS.

It turns out that the main object of the government in purchasing the Confederate documents referred to in yesterday's Commercial, was the protection of the National Treasury from the claims of bogus Southern Union men—a wise and prudent measure, considering the wholly fraudulent character of many of these claims, and the shameless perjury by which not a few of them have been bolstered up. It is more than probable, however, that the archives do really contain other information of an important nature. The journal from which, in connection with this matter, we quoted yesterday, has by no means recovered from its agitation. It characterizes the documents—which, it should be remembered, have never been published, and of the character of whose contents that paper, one would naturally suppose, was profoundly ignorant—as a lot of "lying reports of rebel spies, to be used for blackening the reputations of Northern statesmen for campaign purposes." How this discovery was made we do not care to inquire. Perhaps its information was derived from one of the inculpated persons—it could hardly have come from an untainted source, since in this matter ignorance is innocence, and to be wise is probably to be guilty. It is also a notable fact that the New York *Tribune* manifests marked uneasiness. It says:

"Whatever these papers may contain relative to Greeley's peace negotiation, and which have not yet been published, will now be doled out through the various Grant organs of the country, and whatever effect they may also have in intimidating prominent men in the South will also be fully tried."

The *World*, too, says it is understood that the administration has dug out two of Greeley's letters from the archives, on the Canada Peace Conference, which are to be published "to his detriment." How the Democratic candidate can be injured in popular estimation by the mere publication of letters written with an eye solely to the public good, does not readily appear. If they contain nothing in the shape of sentiment or proposition of which to be ashamed, he will doubtless be glad to have them given to the people; while if, on the contrary, he made any unwarrantable or dishonorable overtures to the public enemy while professedly acting in the name and for the best interests of the people, the fact ought instantly to be made known. The mystery is decidedly interesting, and the patriotic curiosity of the people concerning it ought to be speedily satisfied.

A RATHER OLD BUT HIGHLY IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

We publish herewith a communication on the subject of a Park. From the first our idea has been that a Public Park of some hundreds of acres, of varied surface, was as much a belonging to our city as the Water Works, Police, or any other department for the health and security of the community. Of course we must go outside of the more thickly settled districts to obtain it. When once obtained, population and developement would be sure to follow. That somebody—perhaps a good many—would be specially benefited would be very likely. That would be no objection, however. No railroad was ever built or other improvement made that did not specially benefit, perhaps instantly enrich, certain persons. This, however, was no reason for not building the road or making the improvement. It may be put down as absolutely certain that the longer the purchase of grounds for a Park is postponed, the greater will be the cost. We must purchase now, pay dearly by-and-by, or go without altogether. Do we intend to postpone the matter indefinitely and go without altogether? This may be the decision now, but it is not probable that it will be the decision for those that will come after us—at farthest only a few years from now. We believe a Park judiciously located would be a good investment. It is to be observed that other cities that have tried it so decide. An advanced civilization places the city without a Park at a great disadvantage; for advanced civilization has come to recognize Parks as necessities to great cities—as much so as Pavements, Water Works, Fire Alarms, Libraries, and the like. As a practical question with us, it doubtless has its difficulties; but they are by no means insurmountable. At least two projects have been proposed. It is now demonstrable that had the first been accepted the city would to-day have a Park of six hundred acres virtually without cost. But it was rejected, and principally on the cry that somebody was to be specially benefited. Another was proposed, and that also has had "hard sledding," if it has not been killed. Next year it may come to be seen that the rejection of the second was as unwise as was the rejection of the first. Certain it is, as time goes on, not only is the necessity of a Park the more clearly seen, but its realization rendered more costly and difficult. Many persons oppose a Park without knowing why they do it. It is something which they seem to think must necessarily be an extravagance just as well dispensed with as not. They view the question from a low stand-point, not at all the one from which the welfare of a considerable and rapidly growing city should be viewed. For ourselves, we are wedded to no particular scheme or location, and we think a majority of our citizens regard the matter in about the same light. But the tendency of postponement, for narrow and wholly insufficient reasons, will inevitably tend to the concentration of sentiment and influence in favor of the adoption of some project, for it is not a question to be much longer postponed—certainly not given up.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND THE BUSINESS WORLD.

Mr. Herman Raster, editor in chief of the Illinois *Staatszeitung* is a recognized authority on all questions in finance. We, therefore, feel that we can not minister to the edification of a portion of our readers in any way better than by translating the following article by Mr. Raster on "The Presidential Election and the Business World:"

There are hundreds of thousands of citizens in town and country, who, no matter whether in their political views they belong to the Republican or to the Democratic party, look forward to the Presidential election with anxious concern. These are the solid business men of every kind, traders wholesale and retail, manufacturers, workmen, money lenders, and money borrowers, who have the fixed feeling, that a change of the national administration must, according to all human calculation, be followed by the most injurious perturbation of the money market, and consequently of all economical conditions and of the whole industrial life of the country.

This conviction springs from no idle fancy, but rests upon very precise facts and reasons.

Among all the people in the land, who possess even the slightest knowledge of finance, Greeley himself is in evil repute, on account of his extremely childish and withal dangerous ideas and plans regarding financial subjects. For years he has preached two measures, which only utter incompetence could couple together, for they are two horses which, tied together by the tails, should run in opposite directions. On the one hand, he desires the sale of the gold stored in the National Treasury; on the other hand, he desires the immediate introduction of specie payments through the announcement that the Treasury is ready to redeem every paper dollar with a dollar in gold. That two such propositions could be made at the same time proves, for every man who has five sound senses, that Greeley knows even less about finances than he knows about farming; that he is, in fact, not quite right in the upper story. The understanding even of a schoolboy suffices to see, that so soon as the national treasury should have sold its superfluous gold, full play would have been given to the maddest gold speculation, and that the swindling stock-jobbers of New York, with agio for a ball, could push their game to the utter ruin of business life. For years under Grant's administration they have been held in bounds by the conviction that the Secretary of the Treasury, by the quick sale of five or ten or twenty millions of gold, could always break down a sudden rise of premium effected by stock-jobbing tricks. The only time when the speculators dared, by a stock-jobbing conspiracy, to run up the premium, the Secretary was able to make things so unpleasant for them that they have behaved quite decently ever since. But suppose that, according to Greeley's plan, all the national gold had been sold! Nothing would restrain the most crazy speculation, the gold premium would make the wildest springs up and down, and thus all substantial business in the country would be prostrated, while the rogues and swindlers would hold a witch's Sabbath.

Not very different would be the operation of the other measure which is Mr. Greeley's second hobby-horse. When a bank has one-fourth of the amount of its notes lying in gold, its paper circulation is safe enough. For it needs only sufficient gold to encounter the first strong run upon it. If such a run takes place, the bank has time to make available its other resources, consisting in property and discounted bills of exchange, to cover its paper. But a government has no such additional resource. If, as Greeley wishes, the Treasury should announce that it would redeem every one of its four hundred millions of paper dollars with a dollar in gold, while it has only eighty or ninety millions of gold dollars, these would be paid out as fast as they could be counted, and when it was done there would be over three hundred millions of paper dollars in circulation without specie covering! Everybody can tell the result on his fingers. The greenbacks would sink to the value of 75, 50, perhaps 25 cents, in proportion as gold speculators, by their artifices, should enhance the price of gold.

It may, however, be objected that Greeley as President would not be in a position to carry out his crazy schemes. To this the reply is that the money market is exceedingly sensitive, and is as violently, indeed more violently, disturbed by mere apprehensions of evil than by evil that has actually come to pass. Naked propositions in a President's message might exert upon all financial interests an influence as disastrous as the proposed measures themselves. This truth is attested every day in Europe as in America by perfectly valid proofs.

In the present case, it must be added that the Democratic party, which will cast nine-tenths of all the votes that Greeley will receive, represents the most pernicious doctrines respecting the financial politics of the country. Only a shallow fool can believe that the acceptance of the Cincinnati programme of phrases signifies a real change in the opinions and purposes of the Democratic party, or implies any essential modification of their convictions. The Pendletonian plan of paying off the national debt in depreciated paper money and the war against the national banks are indeed put aside for the moment, but are by no means permanently abandoned. Should Greeley be elected, it is perfectly certain that in the first Congress of his administration a veritable deluge of propositions of the tenor indicated would burst forth. The national banks especially would be the object of onslaught. And though (by reason of a Republican majority in the Senate) no one of such propositions should be actually adopted, yet the effect upon the public credit could not fail to be disastrous.

For just so soon as the possibility of a partial repudiation of the national debt (through payment of the same in paper money), or the abolition of the national banks and the reintroduction of the wildcat bank nuisance of other years, began to be feared, hundreds of millions of American bonds would stream over from Europe for sale at any price, and thus the money market would be completely broken down. A pecuniary and business crisis more terrible than that of 1857 (when wages in Chicago sank to three shillings, and tens of thousands lost their all) would be inevitable.

All this is no ghost seeing, or mere fancy, but it is as absolutely certain as any event still future can be.

Those who object that in former Presidential canvasses similar predictions were made and not fulfilled, fail to remember the great fact that the credit and business life of America was never before so entirely as now dependent upon the confidence of Europe. Experienced bankers estimate the aggregate amount of American paper of all kinds held in Europe at from twelve hundred to eighteen hundred millions. If in consequence of a disturbance of our public credit only one-fourth of this amount should be thrown back upon us, no imagination can conceive the extent of the disaster which must follow.

United States Commissioner Van Buren has issued a circular to American exhibitors regarding the International Exposition to be opened at Vienna, Austria, on the first of next May, giving instructions concerning the forwarding of articles designed for exhibition. Exhibitors may forward articles by any steamship line they choose, addressed to "The Director General, World's Fair, 1873, in Vienna, Austria," and the "Department" to which they belong, together with the name of the exhibitor, must also be marked upon the outside of each package. Upon the back of each article must also be placed the name of the owner, maker and exhibitor. A full description of each article, together with price, if for sale, should be sent to the Commissioner, No. 51 Chambers street, New York, at the earliest moment. "In works of art of the present day" no copy will be admitted, and no work framed in oval unless backed by a square frame. Insurance may be effected by each exhibitor, or will be attended to by the Commissioner, upon application. It is understood that the different steamship lines have consented to make a large reduction in freight, upon articles for exhibition—the details of which will soon be published.

A "banking apprentice" movement is on foot in some of the Eastern cities which might with advantage be introduced here. The plan is for each bank to take at least one boy of from sixteen to eighteen, to serve until of age, in which time it is calculated he would acquire a thorough knowledge of all departments of the bank in which he is located. It is complained that, under the present usage, there is as a general thing a poor supply of material out of which to make under bank officers, who are from time to time needed in these institutions. The apprentice idea seems a good one. Educated labor and practised talent are everywhere valuable and desirable, and certainly the banking business is not less important than the dry goods, grocery, or any other mercantile occupation, in which a practical business education is generally considered necessary. At all events, the material out of which good bank officers would be secured would be increased by the adoption of the plan in all monetary and commercial centers.

According to Poor's railroad statistics, "the cost of transporting Indian corn and wheat over ordinary highways will equal twenty cents per ton per mile. At such a rate the former will bear transportation only 125 miles to market, while its value is equal to 75 cents per bushel; the latter only 250 miles, while its value is $1 50 per bushel. With such highways only, our most valuable cereals will have no commercial value outside circles having radii of 125 and 250 miles respectively. Upon a railroad the transportation equals 1¼ cents per ton per mile. With such a work, consequently, the circle within which corn and wheat, at the prices named, will have a marketable value, will be drawn upon radii of 1,600 and 3,200 miles respectively. The area of a circle with a radius of 125 miles is 49,087 square miles; that of a circle drawn upon a radius of 1,600 miles is about 160 times greater, or 8,042,406 miles.

The grave of Little Turtle, one of the most formidable chiefs that "Mad Anthony" had to contend with eighty years ago or more, has been discovered in one of the streets of Peoria, Illinois.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

One of the weightiest conventions that ever assembled in the country is to meet at Put-in-Bay on the 10th of September—a gathering of fat men from all parts of the land. It is expected that there will be a greater weight of humanity in proportion to the number than was ever before accumula ed at one point.

The furnishing of live serpents has become a regular industry at New York, and the standard of values of the wriggling commodity is as well established as that of any other trade. Up to twenty feet they sell at five dollars per foot, but beyond that length their values increase in a rapid ratio.

Here is a curious instance of ecclesiastical prejudice. An architect who had been employed to superintend the restoration of one of the finest old churches in England, was instantly dismissed as soon as his Catholicism became known, on the plea that there was a strong and general feeling against placing such a work in the hands of any architect whose views were not formed on a sound theological basis.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company has initiated the plan of paying its employees by the hour. At first some of the workmen objected, but a trial of the scheme is said to have convinced all of them of its fairness. It affords the corporation a perfect protection against strikes, and removes all causes of ill feeling between the employers and the employed.

The authorities of Portugal have placed in all lunatic asylums safely shut letter-boxes, accessible to all patients, but not to the superintendents. The letters are collected every week. Many abuses, it is said, have been discovered and remedied in this way.

The Fourth of July was celebrated at Monroe, Michigan, by a gathering of one hundred survivors of the war of 1812. The ages of these patriotic old gentlemen ranged from seventy-two to a hundred and two. Monroe is situated partly on the battle-ground of the Raisin, where so many Americans were slain. The veterans had with them a flag that they had carried at Fort Meigs in 1812, and also an old iron cannon that was captured from the British in 1813.

The St. Louis *Globe* is the title of a new Republican journal to be established at St. Louis and issued in a few days by William McKee and D. M. Houser. It will sustain Republican principles and favor the re-election of President Grant.

The century plant recently brought from Florida to New York is now in full bloom. It is twenty-five feet high, and contains about five thousand flowers and buds upon its stalk. The flowers are of a sulphurish hue, and the stamens resemble those of a lily.

Jupiter, for some time past the evening star, is approaching his conjunction with the sun, which will occur on the 2d of August, after which he will be the morning star. On the 29th of this month, Venus and Jupiter will be in conjunction. Saturn is now an evening star, and can be seen in the northeast.

"Door-step" parties are coming into fashion among the *elite* of some of the Eastern cities. The moonlight evenings are very pleasantly passed on the door steps, and ladies and gentlemen make calls and are received in real style from step to step, and refreshments are partaken under these attractive circumstances.

Chelsea, Mass., is full of beautiful shade trees which it owes to a "Tree Society," that existed for many years in its earlier history; and now it is said those trees are continually haunted by birds which not only furnish delightful melody, but devour annoying insects and cheer the people with their lively presence.

Chicago is about to commence the construction of another lake-water tunnel, for the purpose of affording the city an additional supply of good, fresh water. All the necessary preliminary details for this mammoth undertaking are at present in course of completion, and actual work on the lake shaft will be commenced very soon.

At the late exhibition of the fine arts in Paris it was ordered that no pictures should be admitted having a tendency to perpetuate French animosity against Germany. This rule is said to have occasioned many brushes between the artists and the hanging committee.

The total number of schools in the United States and Territories in the year 1870, according to the returns of the last census, was 141,629, and the total number of pupils 7,209,938. The income of all these schools for the year ending June 1, 1870, aggregated $95,402,726.

No application of water is known which brings in so large a return in so small an area as in the dilution of milk before it reaches the city of New York. The amount paid in this way for water is estimated at $10,000 a day, or $3,000,000 a year.

The attention of the authorities of New York has been called to the fact that liquor is openly sold to children of tender years in that city in such quantities as to make them intoxicated. Not only are little children furnished with beer and ale, but whisky is sold to them on application, and drunkenness among this class is said to be by no means an unusual sight.

Resolved to keep within the law, so far as making personal assaults go, and yet to make his residence extremely uncomfortable to the tax collector, who had come with a distress warrant to collect arrears of taxes, an English householder stepped out for a moment, and then returned with a hive of bees, which he placed upon the table, immediately after coiling himself up in the muslin window curtains. The bees promptly attacked the invaders in full force, and the collector and his aids fled in confusion.

In removing the bodies from an old burying ground to the new cemetery in Le Roy, New York, recently, the remains of a lady about sixty years of age, who had been buried nearly twenty years, were found in a complete state of petrifaction, with the hair perfectly preserved.

The New England apple crop will be a large one this season. Reports at the Agricultural Bureau at Washington give everything promising except in one county in Connecticut, where the canker worm has reduced the average twenty per cent. It is somewhat singular that this is the only county in which insect depredations have been noted.

Considerable amusement has been created in certain social circles in London, by some American families now residing there, who have printed on the back of their invitation cards a map of that part of London in which they live.

The financial failure of the Boston jubilee was the result of downright swindling. It is estimated, on reliable data, that enough persons, with not the slightest claim for free admission, got into the Coliseum on chorus tickets, season tickets, season passes, press admissions, etc., to have made the deficit good, leaving a handsome sum in the jubilee cash box, had they paid the regular price of admission.

It is said that two manuscripts of Thackeray have been discovered among his papers, and will soon be given to the public. This is the best literary news of the month.

Such is the extravagance of lovely woman just now in "cambric waists" (including washing) that the husband is tempted to exclaim with the moralist of old, "waist not, want not."

The 9th of October, the anniversary of the great fire in Chicago, will be celebrated in that city by numerous and joyful house-warmings, as many of the best buildings will be completed by that time.

A new danger has appeared at some of the seaside resorts. At various points, persons in bathing have been attacked by paralysis, or symptoms of such disease. One or two fatal cases have occurred within the month.

Several holes were burned through the siding of a frame house in a New York village, the other day, by the concentration of the rays of the sun by some new milk cans that lay on a bench near by, each can acting as a concave mirror.

A project is on foot in London for purchasing a considerable extent of the most central portion of the Strand and erecting on the site an American hotel, larger and better than the Grand Hotel in Paris. The sum of $3,000,000, all paid up, will be required, on which is promised a percentage of six per cent., or double the interest payable on consols.

The New York *Tribune*, which from the first has befriended Stokes, and, in a way of its own, during the trial rendered him valuable service, comments on the case now as follows: "It is idle to deny that the popular feeling, violent against Stokes at the time of the assassination, bitter against him when the trial for murder began, is now so weakened that the harshest of those constantly attendant at court speak of his crime only as manslaughter. This changed sentiment will naturally increase with delay, and there is, therefore little probability that the murder of Fisk will ever be avenged as the law demands."

An American traveling in Germany writes as follows: In Hamburg we were all struck with the American cast of countenance. Looking at the faces in the streets, a Bostonian could not feel himself in a foreign land. These men, these women—surely we have been seeing them all our lives! To judge from physiognomy, one would say that the North German is the Yankee of Europe—Yankee without the nervousness, puritanism and the Maine law, and with a picturesque past behind him, partly hampering, partly enriching his life. And if sustained, all-conquering energy be an American trait, the likeness is not of the surface only.

THE LATE ANDREW STEWART.

Extract from a Letter from H. Carey Baird, Publisher, Philadelphia.

As has already been stated, Mr. Stewart's later days were devoted to directing the preparation of his speeches for publication. The first copies reached him when he was already too feeble to peruse a single line. With these copies came also a letter from the publisher, H. Carey Baird, Philadelphia, from which the following extract is given. It was addressed to Andrew Stewart, Jr.:

"The news of the serious illness of your illustrious father—and I use this expression with deliberation—filled me with regret. I have read the proof sheets of the volume which has just been printed, with great care, and it has impressed me with a degree of admiration for him equal to that which I entertain for any public man of our day, not *his* day. Mr. Clay's speeches will, I believe, bear no comparison with these. * * * * Your father's I read with amazement, and I never take up the book now without finding something striking in it.

"It is not merely because of the ability with which he argued these questions, in debate, which has impressed me, but his remarkable foresight, great breadth and devoted patriotism. Depend upon it, Andrew Stewart was a genuine statesman—a name conferred upon many, but merited by half a dozen or a dozen in a generation in any one country. Mr. Carey has read the book, and with great pleasure, and is deeply impressed by the magnificence of the head and face which is prefixed to it. A few days since he said to me, "What a grand thing to have had such a man as President of the United States." Should your father be better, present my kind regards," etc.

HENRY BAIRD.

PERSONAL.

We yesterday alluded to the gossip recently caused in England by an announcement which Lord Wentworth caused to be inserted in the newspapers, giving public notice that as his wife had left his roof he would not be responsible for any debts she might contract. Lord Wentworth is a grandson of the poet Byron, being the eldest surviving son of the Earl of Lovelace, and might, did he so choose, assume the courtesy title of Viscount Ockham. But inasmuch as through his mother—Ada, the daughter of Lord Byron—he inherits the Barony of Wentworth, he elects to be known by that dignity. Lady Wentworth is a lady possessing exceeding beauty. The announcement in question has, to say the least of it, taken society by surprise. It has also occasioned very considerable regret, the more so because its appearance is believed to be not only unnecessary, but most unquestionably premature. It is asserted that the unhappy estrangement is one which both can, and very likely will, easily yield to the judicious mediation of friends. Indeed, it is said of that little, save this very announcement, now stands in the way of a reconciliation.

Congressman Garfield, of Ohio, has gone up the lakes on his official errand to the Montana Indians.

A French lady, the Countess de Blanchery, has just received the Cross of the Legion of Honor. This young lady fought with a musket like a common soldier at the combat of Patay, near Orleans, after having seen her husband, an officer of Mobiles, killed at her side at the commencement of the action.

J. W. Browne, son of the Cincinnati minister who lately shot the fruit-stealing boy, is under indictment at Memphis for killing a man who seduced his daughter. Stolen fruit seems to be the bane of the family.

Emilio Castellar, the great Spanish orator, says the insanity of poor Carlotta was primarily caused by the refusal of the Pope to pardon her husband the compromise which he had made with the revolution to the injury of the church.

"Rip Van Winkle" Jefferson's cure is nearly completed. He wears goggles during the day, but takes them off at twilight to exercise his eyes. His sight is saved, but it still weak.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn is to be elevated to an earldom by the British government, in consequence of his services with respect to the Geneva Conference.

Mrs. Yelverton is reported to be in Africa with the intention of going to join Dr. Livingstone. If this be so, the distinguished traveler's repugnance to civilized life will probably be speedily overcome, and we shall hear of his precipitate return to England.

A portrait of Horace Greeley has recently been placed in the Virginia State library.

Boston is justly proud of one of her geniuses, Martin Milmore, who at the early age of fifteen gave convincing evidence of his talents as a sculptor. Four years later he executed in granite the statues of Ceres, Flora and Pomona, which adorn the front of Horticultural Hall. The papers of that city claim for him a place beside Crawford and Powers, and believe that at their ages he will far surpass them. This summer he goes abroad for the first time to study the great masters of his art. Boston and the surrounding cities possess many pieces from his hand, which ought to convince aspiring artists who sigh for Italy that real genius expands as fully here as there.

The widow of ex-Congressman William Patterson, of Ohio, was sent to the poor house in Richland county last week. Mr. Patterson has several children surviving, but they being children by a former marriage, and not feeling the filial obligation to support a step-mother, there remained no alternative but that the old lady be supported by the charities of the State.

Matilda Heron read "Camille" at a benefit last Thursday evening, in San Francisco, but the occasion was a painful one both to herself and friends.

A Public Park.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I have paid much attention to the question of a public park, and have watched with anxiety every feasible plan to establish one. That a great majority of all classes of our people want a park, I am quite sure; that they need such a resort, I am certain. No man can have any doubts on this subject when he sees the immense crowds of people who press and pour from the city on any general holiday. All avenues of travel leading to the country are absolutely alive with people of all ages and both sexes. They fill the cars to overflowing; they employ carriages, buggies, spring wagons, coal wagons, and fill them full; and then those who, from choice or necessity, have to seek their pleasure on foot, make a continuous line on each thoroughfare during the entire day. Shall these people be longer denied a place of resort that they may call their own? And there are other times beside days of general festivity when a public park would be a benefit—and others beside these, who do the hard work of the world, to whom it would be a cheerful resort—while to the invalids—and we can never, alas! be without them—a park would be a great blessing. But it needs no argument to convince any one that we ought to have a public park in Pittsburgh. All the other great cities have them, and Pittsburgh is a great and a rich municipality, and gives unmistakable evidence of increasing wealth and most rapid progress. Her people are proverbially a community of hard workers—from the richest to the poorest all are alike industrious, and there is no town in the United States where idlers—people who do nothing at all, I mean—are so rare. Why, then, shall we not come up to the requirements of our condition, and follow the example of the large (but not proportionately richer) cities of the east and west, and provide a public park for our comfort and recreation?

And what a golden opportunity to procure one is presented to us! The large unimproved tract of Mr. Schenley, or a portion of it, can be had at a moderate price, and no city in the country has park grounds that excel in beauty and fitness for the purpose than these admirable grounds he is willing to dispose of. They are not more than two and a half miles from the Court House, one and three-fourth miles from East Liberty, and one and a half miles from Lawrenceville, all of which points will be connected during the ensuing year with this locality by block pavements, making it easy of access to every citizen, poor and rich. Why, then, shall we not secure this most favorable location, without further cavil or dispute? Why shall petty jealousy, or parsimony, or selfishness, be allowed to defeat so wise and so benevolent a project? It is not because the expense would be too great for a city like ours, which can pay three-fourths of a million of dollars for a City Hall. Look at the magnificent scheme for the new water works, lately adopted, and tell us why a city that can do such great things cannot have a public park of commensurate proportions.

The fear that some few parties who own property in the neighborhood will be benefited, is the obstructive motive of the "dog in the manger." In all great public improvements somebody must always be benefited especially—others in a smaller degree, and some again may be actually injured. But I cannot see how anybody is to be hurt by the proposed park. It will be forever a source of enjoyment to our citizens, and the expense of it will never be felt among the vast enterprises we have undertaken and must undertake hereafter.

If there were any other project for a park than this of buying Capt. Schenley's land, that compares with it in merit, I would gladly discuss and advocate it. But there is no land that can be had at less than three times the distance from the thickly peopled centers, and at more than four times the cost. Let us, then, have a park, now that all things combine to make the matter easy. It would be a source of unending regret if we do not buy this most eligible site at once. It can be improved slowly and deliberately, so that the cost will not be felt. Let us, Mr. Editor, have the park, and whoever assists in this noble enterprise will confer a lasting favor on his fellow citizens. You, sir, have advocated the project heretofore. Will you not persevere in well doing, and give the friends of the park more of your valuable aid?

URBAN.

GREENLAND.

Its Glaciers and Decreasing Temperature.

I ascended once to such a level plane, says Dr. Hayes, reaching eighty miles from the coast at an altitude of five thousand feet. I was set upon by a tempest. The temperature sank 34° below zero. Nothing could be more terrible than a wind under such circumstances, except, perhaps, a furnace blast. Mercury hardened almost to the consistency of lead. The moisture of the breath froze on the beard in solid lumps of ice. The drifting snow which came whirling along the icy plane was like the sand-clouds of the desert, which often times overwhelm travelers. There was no chance for life except in flight. It would be difficult to inflict greater torture upon a man than to expose him to such a storm. First comes alarm, then pain, then lack of perception. One of my comrades said: "I cannot go any farther. I do not want to; I am sleepy; I cannot walk." Another said: "I am no longer cold; I am quite warm again; shall we not camp?" There was great need of haste and exertion, or we should have perished. The whole continent of Greenland is, say twelve hundred miles long by six hundred broad. This gives seven hundred and twenty thousand square miles of superficial area; and assuming the ice, which covers the greater part of it, to have the very moderate average depth of five hundred feet, we have a grand total of seventy thousand cubic miles of ice. All this vast accumulation is the property of Denmark

In evidence of the change in climate since then, we observe that in the old chronicles of those ancient Northmen, there is very little mention made of ice as a disturbing element in navigation. From the glaciers come the icebergs, and a fiord which receives a glacier is not habitable. The colony was destroyed by the Skraellings, savages now represented by the Esquimaux, who have held undisturbed possession of the country until now, when they are dwindling away. There is no story of ruin and decay more sad than this; the ruthless hand of nature has nowhere pressed so heavily upon the children of men. The little town in the wilderness is a quaint, happy place, where everybody is and smells more or less fishy, where the women wear fur boots and trousers, do not know that petticoats exist, but are as fond of jewelry as their southern sisters, and perfect adepts in dancing and flirtation. The little company on board the Panther had a pleasant time of it in the "fiord of the deserted homes," before they steamed away southward to that of Sermitlialik, which means "the place of ice," there to witness phenomena such as are not to be seen elsewhere in the whole known world.

In Greenland the snow falls dry. The mountains are lofty; it never rains upon them, and a fresh layer of snow is laid upon them every year. Enormous quantities break loose and roll down the mountain sides in avalanches; but the amount is small in comparison with the deposit. The glaciers are the means of drainage of these great snow fields, which are turned to ice by a very simple process, and the ice flows to the sea. In many places in this awful country the valleys are so filled that they have become level with the summits of the mountains, and there is a desert waste of whiteness, smooth as the sea, and void of life as Sahara.

INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Important Letter from Red Cloud—Good Advice to His Brother Chiefs.

Last Tuesday the Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a letter from Indian Agent J. W. Daniels, of Wyoming Territory, who had just returned from the Yellowstone, where he had gone to hold a council with the tribes of that region. While they appeared divided as to what course to pursue toward the whites and in regard to the North Pacific Railroad, it is not thought the majority desire to make any trouble. Accompanying the letter of the agent was a copy of an open circular which Red Cloud sent by him to the chiefs of the North. This communication, as showing the feelings and inclinations of a powerful chief, is of considerable importance at this time, when so many Indian troubles are reported as expectant. The following is the letter in question:

My Father (the agent): I wish to send a few words to those Indians you will see North. They are my friends. There is much for me to do here to talk to my people, or I would go with you to see them. Friends, I carried on the war against the whites with you until I went to see my Great Father two years ago. My Great Father spoke good to me. I told my people his words, and they have listened to me. I went to see my Great Father a second time. He gave me good advice. I asked for many things for my people. He gave me those things. All the whites spoke well to me. I shall not go to war any more with the whites. I shall do as my Great Father says, and *make* my people listen.

Listen to me and not go to war any more. You must carry on the war yourself. I am done.

The Ogallalas, Brule, Cheyeane and Arapahoes, on the Platte, have shaken hands with the whites. We shall hold their hands first. We are friends and they treat us well.

The different bands of Indians southwest send me word by the "No-mee-sulas" (Arapahoes). They say they are friends of the white man, they are well treated, and well provided for. Listen to me and save your country. Make no more trouble for your Great Father. His heart is good; be friends to him, and he will provide for you. Your old people and children will not starve. Take his hand and hold it fast. My father (agent) goes to see you. Open your ears and listen to him. His words are all good. Remember them. Tell these words to these men: Hun-Kaxrie (Slow or Sitting Bull), Tahoo-wansia (No Neck), He-luta (Red-Horn), Ha-Tuba (Friborn), and Ui-Sapa (Black Moon). They are chiefs and my friends. This is all.

RED CLOUD.

The Geneva Tribunal steadfastly refuses to permit any reporter to be present at its sessions; so the world must wait for an official promulgation of its decisions.

The Vital Drain.

It is necessary to the health of the body that its exhausted and refused particles should be carried off by the excretory organs, and it is equally necessary that the waste matter thus expelled should be replaced by new elements derived from digested and assimilated food. It is evident, therefore, that good digestion and perfect assimilation are essential to bodily vigor; and it is because Hostetter's Stomach Bitters powerfully assist these processes, that it is regarded by the intelligent classes, whose opinions are founded on observation, as the only absolute specific for dyspepsia and its attendant ills, at present known. When the system, either from constitutional causes, overwork, excess, anxiety, or actual disease, is in an unnaturally relaxed condition, something more than its exhausted particles passes through the pores. Vitality leaks through these ventages. Elements which should remain in the blood and enrich it are evolved, and that fluid becomes then watery and incapable of removing the solids of the body as fast as they decay. The consequences are emaciation, debility, nervousness, loss of spirits and a general, or perhaps a rapid, decline of all powers of life. It is in cases like this that the restorative properties of Hostetter's Bitters are most conspicuous. The first two or three doses sometimes produce a change in the feelings and aspect of the invalid that is perfectly astonishing, and by a persevering use of this superlative vegetable tonic and alterative, the vital drain is sure to be arrested, the strength reinstated, the flesh restored, the constitution reinforced, and the brain relieved of the cloud that obscured it.

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New Crop Teas,
Which will be sold in quantities to suit the Trade, at the
Lowest Importers' Prices,
And as we do not believe in making large profits, we will
RETAIL OUR GOODS
To consumers at the Lowest Wholesale Prices, adding only enough to pay for repacking, &c.
All goods warranted to give satisfaction, or the money refunded.
New Goods added to stock daily.
PRICE LIST OF TEAS.
Young Hyson, 50, 70, 90; best $1 15.
Imperial, 70, 90; best $1 15.
Old Hyson, 70, 90; best $1 15.
Gunpowder, $1 10; best $1 30.
Japan, 70, 90; best $1 00.
Oolong, 50, 70, 80; best 90.
Mixed, 50, 70, 80; best 90.
English Breakfast, 70, 90; best $1 00.
Thea Nectar, 80.
COFFEE.
Granulated 8 o'clock Breakfast, 25c.
Granulated Extra Choice, 28c.
Granulated Old Java, 33c.
Roasted Coffee, 28c and 33c.
Green Coffee, 25c and 28c.
This Company was organized for the purpose of importing and distributing Teas and Coffees for one small profit, and it was started with a capital amply sufficient (half a million of dollars) to carry into effect, in a thorough and complete manner, our well matured plans. Added to this large capital, we have many years experience in importing, buying, testing, and selling Teas to all sections of the country. And, as we have business connections with all the principal ports in China and Japan, thus receiving our goods direct from place of growth, our customers are saved from all intermediate profits.
All our Teas are selected with reference to our trade, and graded to established standards, so that all orders can be duplicated as desired, with the certainty that the same flavors and qualities will be sent, and at the lowest prices at which the goods can be imported and sold.
We conduct our business upon the true commercial principles of ONE PRICE—ONE SMALL PROFIT—and buy and sell for CASH ONLY.
We think our Thea-Nectar is the best Tea in the market for general use, and for the quality it certainly is the cheapest. Thea Nectar is the pure black Tea, with the Green Tea flavor. Wherever it has been introduced it gives the fullest satisfaction.
Our business title we have copyrighted as a Trade Mark, under the laws of the United States, and cannot allow any one to use it or infringe upon it.

L. R. NORTON,
DEALER IN
Pianos and Organs.
STATE AGENT FOR THE
JEWETT & GOODMAN
ORGAN
118 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa.
TTh8

W. W. BARKER,
DEALER IN
PICTURE FRAMES AND MOULDINGS,
No. 87 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Attention paid to Gilding and Re-gilding.

DRY GOODS.

A FULL STOCK OF
Seasonable Goods
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
HATS,
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
FANS, FANS
A full stock all kinds—very cheap.
LACE COLLARS,
COLLARETTE ROUCHING,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
NECK RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
CORSETS, SKIRTS,
BUSTLES.
MOSQUITO NETTING,
ALL COLORS.
At 75c, Ladies' White Skirts—a great bargain.
At 25c, Misses' School Hats,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny

RETAIL STORES
HORNE & CO.
In order to Close Out our Present Assortment of
LAMA LACE
Points, Sacques and Jackets
We offer them for the next fifteen days AT COST. This affords an opportunity to those desiring to secure REAL BARGAINS in this line of goods.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD LACE
SACQUES AND POINTS,
BERTHAS, BARBES,
VEILS, COLLARS,
And HANDKERCHIEFS.
BLACK ENGLISH THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, all widths.
GUIPURE LACE BERTHAS.
A choice assortment of Point Gauze, Applique and Duchesse COLLARS and HANDKERCHIEFS, BERTHAS, BARBES, COIFFEURS, &c.
BRUSSELS AND SPOTTED NET VEILS, new shapes.
REAL AND PATENT VALENCIENNE
LACE SLEEVES.
White Swiss Jackets.
LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERGARMENTS, slightly soiled, at Low Prices.
Ladies' and Children's THIN GAUZE UNDERWEAR.
French, German and American makes of CORSETS.
BALBRIGGAN AND BRITTISH COTTON HOSIERY.
PANIERS, HOOP SKIRTS, CORSET COVERS, &c.,
All at Reasonable Prices.
HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

MAY AND JUNE
STYLES
Straw, Felt and Gossamer
HATS.
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,
AT
R. H. PALMER'S
Hat House, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.
The Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway Company,
Desirous of enlisting the attention of Manufacturers to the advantage of locating Manufacturing Establishments upon line of their Railway, will give to any Rolling Mill or Blast Furnace Company so locating, forty (40) Acres of Ground for Works, and the Coal in one hundred (100) Acres of Clay or Owen county, Indiana block coal field; the Ore from one hundred (100) Acres of the Hardin, Pope or Massac county, Illinois, brown hematite beds, and agree to furnish them with all orders for Merchant Iron required for the Railway's use for a period of two years.
To any Railway Car Manufactory located upon its line, they will give twenty (20) Acres of ground required for Works, the timber from one hundred (100) Acres of the best Oak Timbered Land in Owen county, and an order for one thousand cars to commence work upon.
To any Car Wheel Foundery or Axle Forge, the necessary grounds for Works, and liberal orders for their products in kind.
To all other Manufacturing Establishments ample facilities in the locating and successful prosecuting of their Works.
Circulars descriptive of the manufacturing points upon the line of the Railway will be mailed to any address upon application to
MATT. P. WOOD,
Genl. Supt. C. and T. H. R. R.,
Terre Haute, Ind.
TTh8

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburgh, June 26, 1872.

ARTIFICIAL STONE,
PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.
MILLS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
STONE FOR SIDEWALKS, FIRE-PROOF FLOORS, BUILDING STONE, HOUSE FRONTS, BELT COURSE CORNERS, SILLS, LINTELS and CEMETERY WORK.
Also, Dealers in Best Imported and Native CEMENTS, FIRE CLAY, PLASTER, WHITE LIME AND SAND, SEWER PIPE AND CHIMNEY TOPS.
Office and Warerooms: 258 LIBERTY ST.
TTh8

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
A Fresh Lot of Bargains.
AT 5 CENTS,
Black Hernanis.
AT 10, AND 12½ CENTS,
Black Hernanis.
AT 50 AND 55 CENTS,
BLACK ALPACAS
Very Fine, Double-Faced—a Great Bargain.
AT 31 AND 33 CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS
JAPANESE SILKS
BEST MAKES, VERY CHEAP.
Black and Colored Dress Silks
A complete stock at the lowest prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

A SALE OF
DRY GOODS,
Wholesale and Retail,
TO CLOSE THE SEASON!
Must be Sold!
Prices will be Made to Unload the Whole Stock
AT ONCE
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY.
FACULTY.
GEO. WOODS, LL. D., Chancellor and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.
J. F. GREGG, A. M., Professor of Greek.
M. B. GOFF, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. E. P. CRANE, A. M., Professor Latin and Rhetoric.
A. M. DANSE, Teacher of French.
S. P. LANGLEY, Director of Observatory and Professor Physics and Astronomy.
P. F. ROHRBACHER, Instructor in German.
T. M. BARBER, A. M., Instructor in Latin.
C. C. DICKEY, A. M., Instructor in Astronomy and Physics.
———, Instructor in Civil and Mining Engineering.
J. W. LANGLEY, Sc. B., Professor of Chemistry, &c.
J. N. FOMER, Instructor in Bookkeeping.
L. LUDDEN, A. M., Primary Preparatory Department.
C. H. COFFIN, A. M., Instructor in Preparatory Dept.
IN PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT
Ten Instructors are employed, and the constant aim is to render the pupil thorough in whatever he studies, whether preparing to enter College, or fitting for a Profession or for Business.
Fall Term Opens Monday, September 2d.
Call during July and August between 10 A. M. and 12 M., at the University, corner Ross and Diamond streets.
W. D. HOWARD, D. D.,
President of Board of Trustees.
M7h

Willard School,
28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The next Academic Year will Begin MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d,
And is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The School Hours are from 8:45 A. M. to 12:45 P. M. for Boys, and from 1:30 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. for Girls.
The Course of Study is the same in both Schools, and includes the Common and Higher English Branches, Latin, Greek and Modern Languages.
Classes in German, French and Italian daily.
Instruction of the highest order in Drawing, Painting and Music will be provided in the Girls' School.
For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circular, to be had at the principal Bookstores.
Applicants for either School received on and after MONDAY, August 26th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
TThs

Episcopal Classical Academy.
Fall Term Begins the First Monday in September Next.
Boys prepared for College or for Business.
Pupils for admission must be over ten years of age.
Two Annual Terms of Twenty Weeks each.
Tuition each Term, (including German), $40.
Teachers careful and experienced.
Rooms large, cheerful, and well ventilated.
Registers of the School may be had at the Book Stores.
Rooms in Hampton Law Building, 64 Grant street.
Rev. T. L. BELLAM, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL.
M7hjy

LADIES' INSTITUTE,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.,
A Select Boarding and Day School; beautifully situated; healthful location; careful and thorough teaching; accessible from all points by Railroad. Will Reopen SEPTEMBER 11th, 1872. References the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. For Circulars apply to the Principal.
Mrs. C. E. SMYTHE.

BROOKS'S SEMINARY,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
Offers the BEST ADVANTAGES in all English Branches, Languages, Painting and Music. (Pianos new, Decker Bros. makers.)
Special Preparatory Course for
VASSAR COLLEGE.
Is delightfully located in the finest city on the Hudson river. Buildings and Furniture NEW.
Send for Record of 1871-2.
MARY B. JOHNSON, Principal.

LAKE ERIE FEMALE SEMINARY,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.
On the plan of the Mt. Holyoke School. Board and Tuition, $150 per annum.
Fall Term commences SEPTEMBER 5th.
For Catalogues, with full information, address
Miss MARY A. EVANS, Principal.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
OPENED EVERY DAY
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Table Linens,
Sheetings,
Shirtings.
AT 12½ CENTS,
WHITE P. K.
AT 6¼ CENTS,
FAST COLORED PRINTS.
AT 8 1-3 CENTS,
FAST COLORED PRINTS,
Best Quality, Good Styles.
AT 12½ CENTS,
BLEACHED MUSLIN,
Yard wide, extra good for the price.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW STOCK
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS.
A FULL LINE,
AT
EASTERN PRICES,
IN THE NEW STORE,
239 and 241 Liberty Street.
Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.
Buyers are invited to call.

PHILADELPHIA.

CRETONNES,
SATEENS,
CASHMERES,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND OTHER NEW GOODS
FOR DRAPERIES
AND
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
THE CHOICEST STOCK YET OFFERED, AT
WALRAVEN'S,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA.
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

B. HOOLEY & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
KEYSTONE MILL SPOOL SILK,
On 20, 50 and 100 yards Spools, to the wholesale trade only. Also, Tram, Organzine, Floss, Fringe Silks, &c., for manufacturers' use.
226 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
94 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

THOS. J. POPE & BRO.,
292 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,
PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
SPELTER, TIN, LEAD, ALUMINUM,
NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

WIRE ROPE.
BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

BALTIMORE.

CIDER
"New York State Reserve."
[Trade Mark.]
VINEGAR.
GITTINGER, DERR & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS AND
Commission Merchants
For the sale of Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Cigars, Breadstuffs and Country Produce.
Nos. 13 and 15 Cheapside, Baltimore.
Consignments Solicited.

LAZEAR BROTHERS
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, Baltimore.
TThs

RENNERT HOUSE,
ON EUROPEAN PLAN.
Fayette Street, near Monument Square,
BALTIMORE.

ANTHRACITE COAL
W. O'KEEFE,
OFFICE, CENTRAL HOTEL,
AGENT FOR
LANGDON, ALBRIGHT & CO.,
MINERS AND WHOLESALE SHIPPERS OF DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.'S
LACKAWANNA COAL.
ALSO,
Shamokin, Mt. Carmel and Lehigh Coals
The above are the best Anthracite Coals in this country, and for sale at my office.
Shipments made direct from mines to all points on line of Pennsylvania Central Railroad and its western connections.
M7h

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

mes T. Brady & Co

rner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

ANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

vernment Securities,

LD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

REST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

y Loaned on Government Bonds at t Market Rates.

ders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of , BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

nercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

dersigned have formed a Copartnership under e name to transact

ENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

LIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and promp to all business entrusted to them. attention will be given to Collections in ALLI ANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, BIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points art of Ohio.

ttances made at Lowest Rates of ge.

nce—Tradesmen's National Bank.

D MORGAN, W. D. REES,
ANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

. W. Morrison,

BANKER,

ST MIDDLESEX, PA.,

TRANSACTS A

RAL BANKING BUSINESS.

BUYS AND SELLS

ernment Securities,

LD, SILVER AND COUPONS.

EST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ttention paid to Collections in all parts of the ances Made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

REFERENCES:
s National Bank, Pittsburgh.
cVay & Co.
National Bank, Philadelphia. TThs

urity Trust Co.

porated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

UTHORIZED CAPITAL,

1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

at ....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

LLS, PHILIP BENTEL,
DONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY.
. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT.
HNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
EUWER, L. J. BLANCHARD,
TERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

RS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

ts Solicited and Interest Allowed on Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Charge.

CLASSES OF SECURITIES

UGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

B. M'VAY & CO.,

ANKERS.

r sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:

gh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. est:
gh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. est:
Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
ham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. In-
Borough. Allegheny County School 8 per cent. Interest.

A B. M'VAY & CO.,

Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

NANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 17, 1872.

e recent election of directors of the ilway Company the following reso- was adopted:

That the stockholders here present do to the directors of this company the eimbursement of the actual expenses in- the removal of the late administration e legal proceedings connected with the

is the *Bulletin* says:

simply a fraudulent method of attempting If Mr. McHenry and his friends thought buy out a lot of the late directors and to vagant fees to agents for doing such work, to get the road into his hands and use it for ses of the Atlantic and Great Western, he at the expense out of his own pocket, and ps Erie is likely to suffer from his pro if it can be carried out. There is a bold- is first step toward plundering Erie which nything in the unfortunate history of that especially if it be, as we are credibly in he sum for which Mr. McHenry pro- it is $1,000,000. We have in this a fair what may be expected from a McHenry ation, if such should be developed from the tion."

srs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the g quotations of Government bonds York to-day, as furnished them by e & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.
s of 1881	117⅜	117⅜	117⅞
s of 1862	115⅝	115⅝	115¾
s of 1864	115⅝	115⅝	115¾
s of 1865	116⅛	116	116¼
s of 1865 (new)	114⅝	114⅝	114¾
s of 1867	115¼	115⅜	115⅜
s of 1868	115	115	115⅛
	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
6s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜

es T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth nd Wood street, quote United States s in New York to-day as follows:

	114⅜
ates 6s of 1881	117⅜
ates 5-20s of 1862	115⅝
ates 5-20s of 1864	115⅝
ates 5-20s of 1865	116⅛
ates 10-40s	112⅜
ates 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅜
ates 5-20s, January and July, 1867	115¼
ates 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115
cific Railroad	....
acific Railroad	....
Pacifics	114⅜

etary affairs are moving along and comfortably, the market being plied with loanable funds, but with accumulation as would naturally make money a drag.

the courtesy of the Comptroller of ency we are enabled to give an ab- f the condition of the National hroughout the country at the last made June 10, 1872:

RESOURCES.

discounts	$867,433,596 79
s	4,097,851 88
s to secure circulation	377,029,700 00
s to secure deposits	15,409,950 00
s and securities on hand	16,458,250 00
ks, bonds and mortgages	22,270,610 47
redeeming and reserve	91,564,269 53
other national banks	39,468,323 39
State banks and bankers	13,014,265 26
te, furniture and fixtures	31,123,843 21
xpenses	6,719,794 90
	6,616,174 75
d other cash items	13,461,330 98
s for clearing house	88,592,800 16
her national banks	16,197,368 00
ate banks	56,193 00
currency	2,069,463 94
	24,256,644 14
der notes	119,531,840 00
ouse certificates	12,090,000 00
cent. certificates	3,375,000 00
gate	$1,770,837,269 40
anks 1,853.	

LIABILITIES.

ock	$470,543,301 00
nd	105,181,943 28
profits	50,234,298 32
ank notes outstanding	327,092,752 00
notes outstanding	1,760,935 00
unpaid	1,454,044 06
deposits	618,801,619 49
ates deposits	6,993,014 77
f United States disbursing s	5,463,953 48
tional banks	132,804,924 02
te banks and bankers	39,878,826 42
bills rediscounted	4,745,178 22
ble	5,942,479 34
gate	$1,770,837,269 40

following table shows the prices of stocks, gold, etc., at the various of the New York Stock Exchange he day:

, 1872.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
	....	98	....	....	....	....
nion Tel	75⅛	75⅛	....	....	....	....
r	....	42⅞	....	....	....	....
il	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	....	75⅝	75⅝
press	....	98⅛	....	....	....	....
o Express	....	98	....	....	....	....
Express	....	73½	....	....	....	....
tes Express	....	87⅛	....	....	....	....
Central	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	....	97⅛	97⅛
Central Scrip	....	....	....	....	....	....
	53	53⅛	....	....	52⅞	52⅞
Central	....	115	....	....	....	....
Southern	94⅛	93⅛	92⅞	....	94⅛	93⅛
ntral	....	132	....	132½	....	....
and Pitts	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91	91⅛	91⅛
d Northwest	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
red	91	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
d	111	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
	53⅞	53⅞	54	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞
red	78	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	78½	78⅛
	....	75⅛	....	75	....	....
red	....	88	....	....	....	....
	97	97	97	98	98	98
Mississippi	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
d Alton	....	117	....	....	....	....
red	....	120	....	....	....	....
artford & Erie	....	7⅛	....	....	....	....
	....	114⅛	....	....	....	....
y Central	....	107	....	....	....	....
ific	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	....	37⅛	37⅛

srs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and mem- the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	53⅞	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59⅛
Phila. and Erie	29	North Penn'a R. R.	50⅛
Lehigh Navigation	43⅛	United Co's of N. J.	126
Catawissa	44⅛	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	37⅛	Reading	58⅛

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 17, 1872.

REMARKS—Rain is the order of the day, and the night, too. The rivers are "up" and coal going "down." The general market rules uniform, and we have few changes to note.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,803	4,245	7,048
Apples, bbls	161	226	387
Cheese, boxes	792	1,080	1,772
Corn, sacks	2,243	1,985	4,228
Wheat, sacks	1,375	1,233	2,608
Barley, sacks	304	666	970
Rye, sacks	345	213	558
Oats, sacks	7,882	5,824	13,706
Butter, packages	147	223	360
Bacon, tierces	1,415	6,888	8,458
Bacon, pieces	1,415	1,505	2,920

Below we give the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted. From store in a small way the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—There is a fair demand at the following figures: Common soda ash, unsettled, 48 ℔ cent., 4c ℔ lb; refined 5c for 48 ℔ cent.; nitrate soda 4½c; arsenic 3½c; pots 10c; pearls 11c.

APPLES—The supply is rather more liberal, and in quality better; sales at $3 to $5 ℔ bbl. Receipts 39 bbls.

BUTTER—Receipts 38 packages. Strictly choice packed sell ups to 17c ℔ lb. Inferior grades, 10a12a 15c.

BROOM CORN—Sales are made at 5a8c lb.

BEANS—There is a good local demand with sales at $2 75a3 00a3 25 ℔ bushel.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 00; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2 $3 00; No. 3, $2 25; common $1 75a2 25 ℔ doz.

BAKING POWDER—Banner Baking Powder ¼ lb cans per doz, $1 75; ½ lb do 1 lb do $6 00; 5 lb do $30 00; 10 lb boxes ℔ lb 40c.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There has been a slight advance in some brands, and a fair trade reported. We quote: Hams, sugar cured, 15c; shoulders, sugar cured, 10c; shoulders, plain, 6¾c; clear sides 9c; clear rib sides 9c; breakfast bacon 11½a 12½c; dried beef 18½c; mess pork $14 50 per bbl; lard in tierces, 10c; half bbls 10½c; buckets 11½c. Receipts of bacon tierce 790.

CHEESE—Market weak and lower. We quote Goshen 11a12c; Factory 10a11c; Dairy 8a9c. Receipts, 224 lbs.

COUNTRY MEATS—Demand limited, with small sales at the following figures: Hams 8a10c ℔ lb: clear sides 6a6½c ℔ lb; shoulders 4½a5c ℔ lb; country lard 7½a8c ℔ lb as per quality.

COAL—The current rates for coal delivered are as follows: Lump, 9a10c; nut coal, 7a8c; slack, 4½c per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are held at 20a 20½c for round lots, with the usual advance from stores.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic at $2 00a2 25 ℔ bbl; Louisville $2 50a2 75. Calcined plaster $4 00a4 50. Land plaster $3 25a3 50.

CORN MEAL—Sales regular at $3 25 ℔ barrel.

CANNED GOODS—Demand fair. We quote peaches, (3 lb cans) $6 00a6 50a7 00 ℔ case; tomatoes, $4 50 a5 00; corn, $5 50a6 00a7 00 ℔ case as per quality and favor of the brand.

CANDLES—Stearine, 14 ounces, at 13½c; full weight, 16c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight 19½c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania at $550.

GROCERIES—Market active and prices unchanged. Following are the rates at which sales are made:

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly pure 24c; prime 24c; good 22½c; fair 21½c; roasted in one pound papers 27c.

Refined Sugars—Granulated sugar 13c; Powdered sugar 12¾c; A do 12c; B do 11½c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾a11½c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 60c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9¼c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

EGGS—Market dull and prices lower; sales at 17a 18c ℔ dozen.

FEATHERS—Sales of No 1 at 78a80c; in round lots with the usual advance from stores. Mixed lots ranged from 40a60c ℔ lb.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,563 lbs. In the present unsettled state of the market it is difficult to give quotations, but we venture the following: Mills—National, white wheat, $10 20; Pan Handle, Southern amber, $9 50; Morning Glory, red winter, $9 30. Stores: Cassetts XXX, $8 00; fair to good spring, $7 25a7 75. Little old wheat flour is selling from stores a present, springs being cheaper, have taken their place to a great extent.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of barley, corn and oats, since our last report:

Barley, sacks	340	Oats, sacks	900
Corn, sacks	530		

With regard to the wheat market we have little to say. Neither buyers nor sellers seem to know what to do and we await their action. In the meantime we quote: Red winter $1 63a1 65; white $1 68 a1 70. Oats—The receipts are still in excess of the demand, which causes the market to rule dull. We quote white at 43c, and mixed at 41c. Corn, on track—Yellow, 60c; mixed, 58c. Rye—Little doing, with small sales at 72c. Barley nominal.

HAY—The receipts are light; baled on the wharf and depot at $25, 28a30 as to quality.

HOPS—Sales at 68a70c ℔ lb for '71s.

HUSKS—Demand fair at $100 for No. 1 per ton; No 2 $50 per ton.

LARD OIL—We quote as follows: Extra No. 1 73a 75c; No 2 60a62c ℔ gallon.

LIME—Cleveland white $2; Easton $1 75 ℔ bbl.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 80a2 00; seconds $1 45a 1 60; shorts $1 15; chopped corn and oats $1 50; chopped rye $1 40; bolted corn meal 75c.

POULTRY—Sales by the coop at 75a85c ℔ pair.

POTATOES—Receipts light and prices firmer, but not quotably higher. Sales are made at $2 25a2 50 per barrel.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8¼c, with the usual advance from store.

RAGS—There is an active demand with sales at 3¾a4c.

SEED—Flaxseed sells readily at $2 00 per bushel.

SALT—By the car load at $1 85; store $2 00 ℔ bbl.

TALLOW—We quote sales of rendered 7¼a8c.

WHISKY—Market firm. Highwines 91a93 ℔ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, July 18, 1872.

REMARKS—As we have before remarked there is no crude market here. Sales of the raw material have been transferred to leading points in the oil regions, of which Parkers' Landing is one of the principal ones. Sales were reported there at $3 65a3 67 ℔ barrel.

REFINED.

The market continues to drag along slowly, presenting nothing either new or important. We give the nominal quotations for Eastern delivery: Spot or July, 22c; August, 22¼c; September, 22¾c; November and December, 22¾c.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 17.—The *Courier* says: The market was firm during the day; bidding $3 55. On the upper and lower roads there was an advance of from 4c to 7½c all round, closing firm with an upward tendency. Following are the sales reported:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$3 62½
1,000 bbls upper road, sale delivery	3 62½
1,000 bbls upper road, sale delivery	3 62½
1,000 bbls upper road	3 62½
500 bbls upper road	3 52½
500 bbls upper road	3 57½
1,000 bbls upper road	3 62½
500 bbls lower road	3 57½
1,000 bbls lower road	3 57½
1,000 bbls Oil City	3 70

NEW YORK, July 17, closing 16.—Crude in bulk is held at 12½c, with no business at this price. Refined a trifle firmer; there are no sellers under 22¼a22½c for spot, but no business is reported. Cases quoted at 27a27½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is a little more active for next month's deliveries, but outside of this trade unimportant. We quote refined at 21½a22c; sales of 2,500 bbls first half August 22 3-16c, and 3,000 bbls for first half August 22¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Market quiet; S. W. 22c; crude 11½c; sales 28¾c; sales none, futures August 22½c; spot 22½c.

TITUSVILLE, July 17.—Market quiet and firm; spot $3 60 bid.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 17.—Market quiet at $3 60 and bidding $3 55.

OIL CITY, July 17.—Market very firm at $3 60; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 75a3 80.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PARKER'S LANDING, July 17.—Market quiet and firm at $3 57½.

TIDIOUTE, July 17.—Market very quiet at $3 73.

OIL CITY, July 17.—Market very quiet at $3 70.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Treat & P	Riverside Oil Works	80
H McKelvey	Star Oil Works	592
R Jennings	Penn Oil Works	462
Wm Stewart	Standard Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works	80	Star Oil Works	592
Penn Oil Works	462	Standard Oil Works	80
Total			1,314

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Ralston & Waring, 158 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

A D Miller, 297 bbls to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.

Total ... 455

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 17, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle to-day are as follows:

Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
14 cars.	5 cars.	8 cars.	1 car.

While the receipts of all kinds of stock have been but fair, when coupled with those already in the yards makes the offerings as great as wanted. Cattle are in a supply, fully equal, if not greater, than the demand, and consists principally of the medium grades. The market rules pretty much the same as last week. The buyers are here are in about usual numbers, and trade is slow though prices no lower. Following are current rates: Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $6 85; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; good 1,200 lbs steers, $6 00 to $6 25; fair 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lbs steers, $5 50 to $5 75; common, $4 00 to $4 65; stockers $3 00 to $4 00; bulls $2 50 to $3 80; cows heifers, $3 00 to $5 00; Texas steers, $3 00 to $4 50.

Hogs.

Receipts a little light to-day. Under this influence the market ruled better, and prices are a shade higher. Extra Philadelphia stock quotable yesterday at $4 70 is now selling at $4 80, and other grades have advanced in proportion. The pens are pretty well cleaned of stock. Following are the rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 80; prime Philadelphia $4 65 to $4 75; Baltimore $4 50 to $4 60; Yorkers $4 25 to $4 40.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week up to and including to-day have been fair. Buyers are in attendance in full numbers, and trade ruled brisk to-day. Offerings have been principally of medium grades, but with buyers taking hold liberally, prices are steady and firm. Following are the rates: Extra, 90 lbs sheep, $5 50; prime, 85 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25 good, 80 lbs, $4 50 to $4 75; fair, 75 lbs, $4 00 to $4 25; common, $3 50 to $4 00.

Cattle Sales.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	21,020	6 35	2	2,570	3 00
20	26,240	5 60	17	20,000	6 00
2	2,630	5 00	28	25,860	6 00
11	12,970	5 25	24	37,340	5 25
63	81,680	6 20	18	21,110	6 00

Hogs.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
16	3,510	4 40	24	6,060	4 40
10	2,300	4 60	84	16,900	4 40
26	5,880	4 70	91	26,020	4 80
339	76,120	4 45	135	76,470	4 55

Sheep.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
177	15,810	5 60	94	18,110	5 60
238	18,160	4 25	100	9,460	5 60
157	12,300	5 12	441	36,460	5 40
218	15,825	4 25	211	16,560	4 95

RATES OF FREIGHT.

Following are the rates of freight on live stock as at present in force to and from Chicago:

	Cattle. Per 100 lbs.	Hogs. Per 100 lbs.	Sheep. Per 100 lbs.
Chicago to Pittsburgh	45c	50c	55c
Crestline to Pittsburgh	30c	30c	30c
Cincinnati to Pittsburgh	30c	303	30c
Fort Wayne to Pittsburgh	42c	42c	30c
St. Louis to Pittsburgh (special rate)	30c	$71 per car	30c

	CATTLE. Per 100 lbs.	HOGS. Per 100 lbs.	SHEEP. Per car.
Pittsburgh to Harrisburg	22½c	37½c	$55 00
Pittsburgh to Lancaster	22½c	37½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to Philadel'a	22½c	37½c	60 00
Pittsburgh to Baltimore	22½c	37½c	55 00
Pittsburgh to New York	25 c	37½c	60 00

Any change in the above rates will be promptly noted.

Cincinnati Coal and Coke Market.

July 16.—In the aggregate there has been a fair demand for the season, and consumers, to some extent, are laying in their winter's supply. Prices have been steadily maintained:

Youghiogheny, per bush, delivered	18a20c
Ohio river, delivered, ℔ bush	16a c
Cannel, delivered, ℔ bush	25 c
Gas coke, at yards	10a c
Anthracite, ℔ ton	$10a10 50

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114⅛@114⅛.

NEW YORK, July 17—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3 to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange dull.

GOLD.

Gold firm: touched 114⅛, and closed at 114⅛a 114⅛. Loans were from flat to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $36,000,000. Specie engagements for to-morrow $750,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong and ⅛ to ⅛ per cent. higher. The following were the closing prices:

U.S. 6s 1881	115⅜	5-20s, 1867	115⅜
U.S. 6s 1881, cps.	117⅛a118	5-20s, 1868 cps.	115⅛
5-20s, 1862	115⅜	10-40s	111⅛a111⅛
5-20s, 1864	115⅜	10-40s, cupons.	112⅛a113
5-20s, 1865	116⅛	Currency 6s	114⅛a114⅛
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅜	New 5s	113⅛

Treasury bond awards $1,000,000 from 114-39 to 114 43⅛.

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and steady at the following rates.

Tennessees, old		S. Carolinas, April	
Tennessees, new	74⅛	Missouri 6s	94
S. Carolinas, July	27⅛		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

In the stock market Erie was the only feature, fluctuating between 55⅛a73⅛; 1-64 was paid for use per day. Wabash and Pacific Mail strong. The balance of the list was steady.

Western Union	75⅛	Illinois Central	
Adams Express	98⅛	Cleveland & Pitts'bg	91⅛
Fargo Express	86⅛	N. W., common	
American Express	74	do pref	
United States do	87⅛	Rock Island	111⅛
Pacific Mail	75⅛	St. Paul	
N. Y. Central	97⅛	do pref	
Erie	52⅞	Toledo & Wabash	75⅛
Harlem	114⅛	Fort Wayne	
Michigan Central	115	Chicago and Alton	
Mich. Southern	92⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	45⅛
Union Pacific	37⅛		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 17, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and nominally unchanged; choice spring extras $6 25a7 00; Minnesota $6 50a$7 50; superfine $2 75a4 00.

GRAIN—Wheat closed quiet at $1 25¼ cash and seller July; $1 18⅛a1 18¼ seller August. Corn dull and easier at 42a42½c seller August; 43¼c seller September; rejected 38½a38¾c. Oats steadier and in fair demand at 27½a27½c cash and seller July; 26½a26½c seller August and September; 25½a26c seller the year. Rye dull and lower 57a58c cash; 53c seller last half of August. Barley firm and better for September; sales at 59c; No 2 53a54c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13 00 seller September; $13 25a13 50 seller August. Lard firm at 9¼c bid for winter; summer saleable at 7½c. Bulk meats firm and unchanged; shoulders 5c; short rib sides 6¾a7c. Sweet preserved hams in good demand; choice winter 13a13½c; summer 10a11c.

WHISKY—Steady; salable at 87c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton in brisk export demand; middling upland 23½c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $5 52a5 70; white western extra $7 30a8 75; St. Louis $9 30a10 75. Rye flour steady and in fair demand at $3 25a3 50. Whisky dull at 92½a93c. Wheat dull and in buyers' favor; No 2 spring Chicago $1 5c; No 2 Milwaukee $1 52a1 53; fair to choice amber Michigan and State $1 75. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; steamer, western mixed, 52a60c; sales do at 61½c. Oats dull; western 44a45c; Ohio 47c. Eggs—prime western 16a17c. Hay quiet; shipping $1 15 at 20. Hops quiet and firm at 65c. Leather quiet at 27a29c; Orinoco 26a27c. Coffee easier; Rio 16⅛a18½c. Sugar unsettled; fair to good refining 8⅛a8⅞c; Cuba 8¼a9c. Molasses dull but unchanged. Rice quiet at 8¼a9c. Petroleum—Crude 12½c; refined 22½c. Turpentine firm at 47½c. Provisions—Pork dull; mess $13 50a13 75; prime $10 50a11. Beef dull; plain mess $7 50a9 50; extra do $10a12; hams dull at $18 62a24. Cut meats steady; hams 10a16c; shoulders 5½a5¾c. Middles quiet and heavy; long clear 7½c; Cumberland cut 6¾c. Lard heavy; new 8a8⅛c. Butter dull; western 10a16c. Cheese firm at 9a11c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—Flour—demand fair and market firm at $7 50a7 75. Wheat—demand good at full prices; old scarce at $1 50a1 52; new $1 38a1 45. Corn 49a51c. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Groceries in fair demand and firm. Oils unchanged. Eggs—demand fair and market firm at 14c. Butter—demand good at full prices for choice; other grades unsalable. Pork steady and in moderate demand; regular held at $13a14. Lard steady at 8⅞a9c; good wanted at 8¼c. Bulk meats—demand fair and market firm; bulk sides were sold at 6¾c, but are now held at 6⅞c, at which clear rib are salable; clear held at 7¼c. Bacon—demand fair and prices advanced for clear ribs; bacon shoulders 5¾c; sales of clear rib at 8c and clear at 8¼c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Flour in improved demand and prices unchanged. Wheat firm; choice white amber $1 85a1 90. Corn dull; mixed western 62c. Oats firm; mixed 40a41; white 42a43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions very strong and unchanged. Western butter firmer, with an advancing tendency, at 18c. Whisky unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand and steady; No 2 Milwaukee $1 24. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 41¼c. Oats—demand fair and market firm; No 2 26½c. Rye—Market firm; No 2 59c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No 2 56c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 17.—Flour in fair demand and market firm. Wheat very firm; No 1 red winter $1 57; No 2 $1 52. Corn higher; mixed 51c; low held at 50c. Oats quiet; No 2 State 35c. Petroleum in moderate request; refined 20a20½c; car lots, 21a21½c; trade lots.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Dry goods—nothing of particular importance to note in this department o trade.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Sugar dull; fair to full fair 10½c. Coffee 16¾c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Cotton scarce at 23c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—Cotton dull and unchanged in every respect.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 17.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20¼c; low middling 21¼c; middling 22¼c.

Receipts and Shipments of Iron.

The movement for the week ending Saturday July 13, 1872, was as follows:

Routes.	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Pig.	Shipments Tons. Ore.	Pig.
St. Louis & I. M. Railroad	6,650	425		1
A. & P. Railroad	750	190		
C. & Tenn rivers		60		
Missouri Pacific Railroad				1
C. A. & St. L. Railroad			420	16
St. L., V., T. H. & I. Railroad			1,400	
St. L., T. H. & I. Railroad			230	40
O. & M. Railroad			730	
Total for the week	7,500	675	2,780	56
Week previous	7,055	710		

—*St. Louis Republican.*

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Algeria	July 20	Liverpool
Columbia	July 20	Liverpool
Assyria	July 24	Liverpool
Saint Laurent	July 27	France.
Europa	July 27	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 17, 1872.

River at a stand, with twelve feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 77 at 6 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 17, 1872.

River rising, with eleven feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 79 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 17, 1872.

Rained heavily all afternoon. Weather a little cooler, but still warm and cloudy, with a prospect of more rain. River six feet six inches and rising. The Science arrived from Parkersburg at 9 A. M. and laid up, The Express left for Parkersburg at 12 M. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Hendricks	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
New Exchange	Evans	Cincinnati.

Monongahela seven feet and rising.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M.,	8 A. M. and 5 P. M	
Elizabeth	Elizabeth	Houghton, 3 P. M
Geneva	West Virginia	Donaldson, 3 P. M

The marks last evening indicated seven feet and rising. The weather continues showery. Trade on the landing was active.

THE Red river packet Marcella has laid up at New Orleans.

SEVERAL of the boats that sunk in the Youghiogheny have been raised.

THE pilots of the steamer New Exchange are Henderson and Whitten.

THE Allegheny marks indicated seven feet eight inches last evening and rising.

DISPATCHES received yesterday from the Allegheny and Monongahela was very encouraging.

THE towboat James Jackson left for Parker's Landing yesterday to bring down an oil tow.

A STEAMBOAT has been launched on Lake Gulch, near Central City, in the Rocky Mountains.

RATES from New Orleans have been advanced at St. Louis to forty cents for flour and twenty cents for pound freights.

MOST of the tow boats that was laid up on the way have arrived and will be ready to leave as soon as circumstances will permit.

MR. D. B. OLDS, the well known towboat pilot, is now in England, recruiting his health. He intends visiting Germany and Ireland before returning to this country.

TWO BARGES for the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company are being constructed on Bloody Island, and the Union Dock Company are building two flats to go South.

THE steamer New Exchange, Captain Evans, left for Cincinnati with an elegant trip of freight and passengers. She will leave Cincinnati on Saturday evening on her return trip to this city.

THE well known packet West Virginia, Captain Donaldson, takes her departure this day at 3 P. M. for Brownsville and Geneva. For any further information call on or address S. R. Patterson on the wharfboat.

SPEED OF THE TOWBOAT WM. COWAN.—A Cairo dispatch dated 15th, says: The Wm. Cowen left St. Louis at 10 o'clock yesterday, and arrived at 7 o'clock, making the run in 9 hours, which is pretty good time at the present stage of water.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

THERE was not sufficient water yesterday for coal boat purposes, everything was being got in readiness to move as soon as the water would permit. Their is a large amount of coal ready that the owners would like to deposit in the lower cities as soon as possible.

CAIRO.—Engineer Wm. Hamilton, the inventor of the new chimney hoister, was prostrated by sunstroke day before yesterday, and for twenty-four hours his life was despaired of, but he is now recovering, although it will be some days before he will be able to be out.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Republican* says: The merchants of this city, it is believed, do not fully appreciate the importance of the steamboat interest of our city. Day after day do we see steamboats forced to the banks, compelled there from the little interest displayed by shippers in our river trade.

THE Memphis *Avalanche* of Sunday says: The iron harbor tug N. M. Jones left here yesterday with five barges of coal, containing some 65,000 bushels, destined for the mouth of White river. She also had a small barge containing 5,000 bushels of coke for the gas works at Helena. Adam Masson went down as pilot on her.

THE New Orleans *Republican* says:

"The little steamboat Agnes, tied up at McDonoghville, opposite this city, got tired of floating Wednesday night and tried to find bottom, having sprung a leak. A watchman was on board, but his keg was full of whisky, and he was in such a condition that the police arrested him. The police boat Two Brothers secured the Agnes, rendering such other assistance as could be given under the circumstances.

CINCINNATI.—Tuesday's Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The records at the Custom House show the following transfers on the 12th: Towboat J. S. Neal sold by R. R. Hudson, of Middleport, to James McElhaney, of Middieport, on behalf of the Ohio River Transportation Company, for $7,500; barge 10 sold by the Pomeroy Salt Transportation Company, of Ohio, to John F. Hale, of Charleston, W. Va., for $750; barge Ben. May, sold by same to same, for $750.

THOMAS NICKLIN, cabin boy of the Minnesota, on the 12th, died suddenly at Rock Island. He was assisting to remove a large cake of ice when the blood came pouring from his mouth upon the floor and in a few moments he ceased to breathe. The corpse was carried into the Northern Line depot. In the absence of Coroner Knox, Justice Cropper held the inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of death from hemorrhage of the lungs. Deceased was about twenty-three years of age and a native of Buffalo, New York.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Hot up to noon, when a fine shower fell and cooled the atmosphere. River falling, with nine feet hence to Cairo. Business fair. The Henry Ames, which has heretofore run in the Merchants' Southern Line, loads at the Countz Line wharfboat. This movement places three large carriers and a dead fleet of barges on berth and receiving for New Orleans, which is too much tonnage for the amount of shipments offering. The upper rivers are all falling, and there is only three and a half feet on the lower rapids.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday says: Yesterday was the hottest day of the season, the thermometer being nearly one hundred in the shade. The river was on a stand. It is not expected to fall much for a week or more. Illinois navigation is difficult; the upper Mississippi has had a coal boat rise, as a Pittsburgh man would say, and the Missouri continues deep from Boston to the mouth. There is an improvement at Cincinnati and Louisville which will extend to Evansville and below. Business continues fair for the season. The crops will soon begin to arrive from the upper rivers, creating considerable activity among the shipping.

LOUISVILLE.—The *Ledger* of Saturday says: Gen. Weitzel left last evening to attend the meeting of United States Civil Engineers at Lacrosse, Wisconsin, on the 15th inst. The controversy in regard to the completion of the canal is now in the hands of the Attorney General, and the matter will remain in *statu quo* until it is settled by him. The General thinks that the work will be completed before the fall rise. The $80,000 left from last year's appropriation will be expended to complete last season's contracts, and part of the $360,000 will be used to finish the work the dams at the head and foot of the canal. The contractors have gone to great expense in preparing everything to commence the work, and should the work be stopped this season they will sue the Government for breach of contract.

IN December, 1867, two men took passage at Memphis on the St. Marys, Capt. T. C. Sweeney, for St. Catharines. The boat had 1,000 bales cotton for the Ohio river. She left Memphis about dusk, with Mr. Elijah Pierce at the wheel, and arrived at St. Catharines at 2 A. M., the night being very rough and stormy. Two men left the boat there, making no complaint whatever. About a year after the St. Marys, on her way to New Orleans, was attached at Memphis at the suit of some man living in Georgia, who proved to be one of the passengers above mentioned, for $20,000 damages. Captain Sweeney could get no information of the nature of the damage sustained by the man, but gave bond and proceeded on the trip. About one year after this first suit, the St. Marys, on her way to New Orleans, was again attached at Memphis, this time for $10,000. The Captain again entered into bond. The cases were tried recently at court, Capt. Sweeney gained them both, but only after it had cost him, $1,090 to defend them.

WHAT OUR MERCHANTS KNOW ABOUT RIVER MATTERS.—Several months ago a Western shipper consigned to a well known Carondelet street house a barge and cargo. Their instructions were, "take off the cargo box." Our Carondelet street friends supposing this might mean a small package of 20 or 25 pounds weight, sent their office boy for it. When informed by the captain of the towboat that the cargo box measured not less than 200 feet in length and over 30 feet in width, they rather smiled at their own folly. With this evidence of the ignorance of our merchants as to river matters, what can be looked for from them?

The steamer John T. Moore has engagements for 450 hogsheads and 380 boxes of sugar for St. Louis, at 12½c per 100 pounds. This may prove a good thing so far as quantity is concerned, but had not her owners better put her to the bank than to use their capital to the injury of the steamboat interest generally?—*New Orleans Republican.*

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

C S R R co, 446 rails. Arbuckles & co, lot of sundries. S S Marvin, 1 keg butter. Lucy Furnace, 5 cars limestone. Wm Flaccus & Son, 113 hides, 1 sk tails. Voigt, M & co, 5 bbls eggs, 1 bbl d apples. H Kleber & Bro, 2 organs. W Sumner, 1 sewing machine. Woods & B, 1 casting. Heath & S, 1 car lumber. Graff, B & co, 2 cars limestone. J Kunster, 1 bbl eggs. Pitts Steel co, 5 pigs. A S Gilmore, 16 cads tobacco. Weyman & Bro, 3 bxs and 2 buts tobacco. S Hare & Son, 2 separators. W B Hays, 1 box meat. Strong & W, 2 bx soap. G Millikem, lot of 1 iron. W H Graff & co, 28 bbls eggs. Bailey, F & co, 1 box fittings. J Hammond & Son, 16 hides; Thos Hare & Bro, 3 bbls wheels; G Myer & S, lot fruit; A Kirkpatrick & co, 3 bbls eggs; W F Brown, 24 sacks flour; Vangorder & B, 1 bbl meat; Heath & Spear, 3 cars limestone; Lob & Coolley, 16 bxs cheese; House, 1 & co, lot sundries; H B Bailey & Co, 2 bxs glass jars; Hammett & Son, 96 hides; J R Smithson & co, 22 bxs 1 jar; W P Townsend, lot rivets, corks and wire; F Sellers & co, lot mdse; Jno Siebert, 10 bbls and 30 sks flour; Prihm & W, 90 sks flour; Wm Flaccus & Son, 41 sks scraps; Head, Carson & co, 2 bbls eggs.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

F Alden, 1 car g stones; Cristol, G & co, 100 bbls lime; Arbuckles & co, 10 do fish, 60 tcs do; C O Rowe, 210 tel poles; W W Rigdon, 1 car lumber; South Side P M, 1 do do; Lockhart, F & Co, 100 oil bbls; T H Stewart & co, 1 bx brushes; J Sheilenberger, 1 car stone; Thos Miller, 1 bbl wine; Lubby Bros, 2 bxs b powder; W Shaw & co, 3 do do; Jones & L, 15 do hams; J W Morrison, 5 racks frames; G N Hoffstot, 1 bale leather; Harris & E, 5 bxs water; Lippincott, B & co, 100 kegs emery; Arbuckle & co, 200 bxs starch; W Cooper, 30 bxs do; S P Shriver, 10 pails tobacco; Scobie, Reed & S, 10 Union churns; Hunter & S, 1 bx f jars; A Langhans, 1 roll u p leather; Brigg, 1 bbl whisky; A S Gilmore & co, 3 cases cans; F Pullerton & Son, 2 do do; R Pflaum 6 bbls grease; S J Wa lace, 5 bxs bag meat; R D Clarke & co, 2 cases cigars; H H Collins, 200 s pipe; Jarvis & co, 44 do do; G H Evans, 200 bbls whisky; B D Moore, 200 oil bbls; J H Hunter, 20 do do; Woodwell & co, 8 do chairs; W M Cully, 8 bxs h ware; Voigt, M & co, 6 bbls apples; B Rea, Jr, 8 do do; Walter Bride, 1 trunk; Espy & Son, 10 bdls chairs; Urbach & W, 1 box cheese.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Seibert & B, 1 bale hides; L Punk, lot hh goods. G W Glass, 3 bales waste; Marshall, Kennedy & co, 1 car wheat; G Kann, 1 bbl pelts; L Strauss, 1 bbl whisky; McCollum & co, 2 buggy wheels, &c; Wm Hoffman, 1 sack wool, 1 do corn; Jno Hoffman & Bro, 5 crates; Shoenberger, 1 car limestone; Schoenberger, B & co, 2 do do; Seibert & B, 1 do stone; Carnagie, K & co, 2 do do; Thos Mellon, 1 horse; J Clemments, lot hides, &c; Wm Flaccus & Son, do do; Voight & McGraw, 1 bx cheese, 1 box bags; Isabella Furnace, 5 cars limestone; Erskine & co, 2 cars clay; Laing & McC, lot bags.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Scobie, Reed & Smith, 1 car grain drills; I Dicket & co, 24 bales h corn; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; J Duff & Son, 20 tres hams; M W Rankin & Bro, 5 do do; Jas Murphy & Son, 4 hhds do; Robt Hare, 2 bbls wheels; T J Wallace, 10 pails tob; R E Sellers & co, 1 bx sundries; M Cowan & co, 6 tres beef; O H Allerton, 1 car hay; Hostons & Rurray; 197 sacks oats; Head & Carson, 1 do do; J H Crater, 4 bxs mdcines; L J Blanchard, 1 barrel potatoes; W H Graff & co, 2 bbls eggs; Logan, Gregg & co, 1 bx hardware; P H Laufman & Bro, 2 bx do; H Lare & co, 150 rolls paper; Voight M & co, 2 bbl beans; J Porterfield 25 bxs starch; Arbuckle & co, 100 bxs do; Wm Curry & co, 25 bxs do; Allen K & co, 25 bxs do; Jas Woodwell, 20 bdls snathes; M Ferguson, 60 bags feed; Segmeyer & V, 50 bbls flour; 200 sks do; Scott & Gisal, 2 cars corn; Adams & Knox, 100 bbls flour.

West Penn Railroad.

Reed Bros, 3 cars lumber; J H Munson, 1 do do; Murdoch & co, 3 do do; W Anshutz & co, 1 do do; Isabella Furnace, 1 do ore; Hoop, J & co, 1 do lumber; J Monroe, 1 po do; J Kreeling & co, 31 bgs oats, 2 pkgs eggs, 3 do butter; Paul & A, 8 sks rags.

Allegheny Station.

Geo Stewart, 176 sks oats; J K Shinn, 3 cars lime; J U Barr, jr, 1 car pipe; C H Shoenberg, 50 sks p nuts; E Gleason, 2 hhds tobacco; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 2 cars mill iron; Geo Noil, 1 car shingles; Reed Bros, 2 cars lumber; Mullin, Stem & co, 1 car do; R & W Jenkinson, 12 pails tobacco; F Woods, 6 bdls blinds; H Cordier, 2 cars staves; Young & Booth, lot empt ale bbls; Superior Iron co, 1 car limestone; Isabella Furnace co, 1 car do do; Dani Stephens, lot h h goods; P G Hite, 1 car staves; Anderson, M & P, 1 do fire brick; Harbaugh, M & O, 1 do do; A & J Etzel, 1 do stone; G Faas, 12 bbls flour; Beymer, Bauman & co, 3 sks kegs; Penna co, ware F Flatter, 1 car lumber; Coleman & Means, 1 do stone; James Marks, 1 do do, C Albrecht, 1 do staves and heading; R Carson 60 bbls flour, 160 sks do.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER E. BENNETT.—A S Carlile, 2 coops chickens, 3 calves, 31 bbls whisky, 1 bx eggs, 2 sks wool; R C Schmertz, 5 bxs glass; Pier, Dannals & co, 12 e bbls; J McKane, 3 baskets produce; Jno Flack, 51 bxs glass; Spencer & McKay, 2 ale bbls; Young & Booth, 2 do; S P Shriver, 6 pkgs; J J Pettitt, 2 coops chickens, 2 bbls eggs, 8 bxs butter; Whitmore, Duff & Lane, 2 pkgs; Voigt, Mahood & co, 2 bbls apples, 2 do peas; Watt, Lang & co, 6 buckets eggs; W Waddle, 100 sheep; J C Buffum, 5 bxs bottles; Dilworth Bros, 10 e bbls; Reymer Bros, 8 do.

PER STEAMER GENEVA.—Godfrey & Clark, 22 bdls paper; Cadman & Son, 2 pkgs; S A Clark & co, 1 pc.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Caughey & H, m	6
J. Moorhead, m	1	Byers, McU & Co, m	2
Brown & Co, m	1	Moorhead & Co, o	1
Pittsburgh Forge Co, m	4	Zug & Co., m	2
Graff, Bennett & Co, o	9	Isabella Furnace Co, o	14
Reese, G & Co, m	12		
Total			53

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	7	J. Reamer, m	3
J Painter & Sons, m	4	J Moorhead, m	2
Total			20

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	14	Reese, Graff & Co o	4
Lucy Furnace, o	6	Pittsburgh Bolt Co., o	2
McKnight & Co. o	2	J. Moorhead, b	4
Total			32

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co., b	1

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D & Co	37	Coleman, R & Co	16
S M Kier	41		
Total			94

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, secured by Mortgage on the Property, Road, Franchises, &c., of the Company, and bearing 7 3-10 Per Cent. interest, free of taxation.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL ....$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON ....President.
JOHN D. FRASER ....Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.

Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872.

CAPITAL $100,000
PRIVILEGE ....$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank. Collections and Returns promptly made.

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JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
H. A. WEAVER.
President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8. Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

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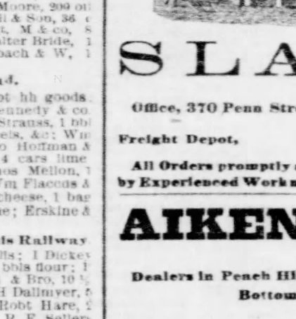
ROOFERS AND DEALERS IN



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Office, 370 Penn Street, opposite Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

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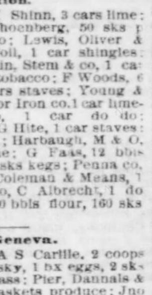
Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.

CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.



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The Best and Cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no sealing wax.

This Can is also extensively used for Color, White Lead, &c. Send for Sample.

All other kinds of Tin Cans made. All orders filled on short notice.

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Full stock of Wagon Woodwork.

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Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Palings, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

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Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Scales Repaired promptly. Also, Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh. TThs

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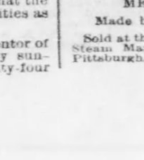
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs



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Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired. SOUDER & McCLURG, 63 Wood street.

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Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by W. W. WALLACE.

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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Wines,

LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

360 LIBERTY STREET,

ONE BLOCK BELOW THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A large stock of fine Old Whiskies on hand.

WHEAT—

A FEW CARS

CHOICE WHEAT,

To arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,

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FOR SALE BY

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,

349 LIBERTY STREET,

A few hundred bushels prime Seed Buckwheat.
2 cars Chopped Corn and Oats;
3 cars prime Western Hay;
5 cars Ear Corn;
3 cars Shelled Corn.

CARPETS.

MAY, 1872.

NEW CARPETS

SECOND ARRIVAL.

Finest Styles of the Season

All grades of INGRAIN and other CHEAP CARPETS at Very Low Prices.

Tapestry and Body Brussels

In the Finest Styles to be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

New Importations.

We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of

AXMINSTER, MOQUETTE, WILTON, VELVET, SOLID BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, And COMMON

CARPETS.

We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.

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I HAVE NOW IN STORE

ALL NEW STYLES OF

WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

OIL CLOTHS,

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AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMP'Y,

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Incorporated 1850. Charter Perpetual.

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INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849

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LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

For the Erection of a Banking House,

FOR THE MONONGAHELA NATIONAL BANK OF BROWNSVILLE, PA.,

Will be received up to the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST. Plan of Building and Specifications can be seen at the Store of J. R. Dutton, or by calling on Barr & Moser, of Pittsburgh. Printed Specifications will be furnished Bidders.

J. R. DUTTON,
N. B. BOWMAN,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
Committee.

Brownsville, July 1st, 1872.

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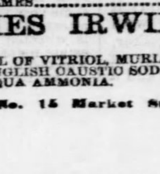
Caps, Capes Torches and Flags.



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MANUFACTURERS,

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Pittsburgh, Pa.

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JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and AQUA AMMONIA.

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RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA;

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA ....CAPT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER ELECTOR ....CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN ....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON
STEAMER E. BENNETT ....CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON ....Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PORTSMOUTH.

For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton and Portsmouth.

EVERY FRIDAY—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

GRANITE STATE,

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PACIFIC	June —19	July 4—19
JAPAN	June —20	July 5—22
WINSLOW	June —21	July 8—23
METEOR	June —24	July 9—24
INDIA	June —25	July 10—25
ATLANTIC	June 11—26	July 11—26
ST. PAUL	June 12—27	July 12—29
ST. LOUIS	June 13—28	July 15—30
CHINA	June —14	July 1—16—31
ARCTIC	June —17	July 2—17

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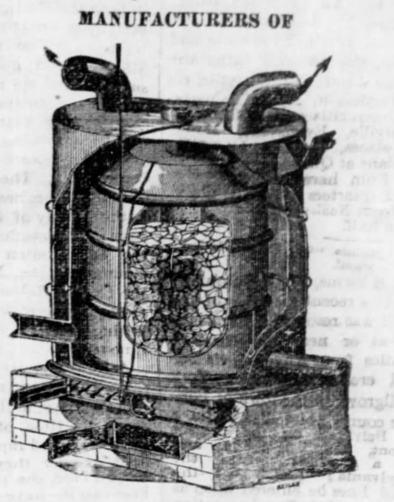

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FISH BARS AND BOLTS,

Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts,

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Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint & Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.

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FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

Pure White Rock Glass Sand,

SUITABLE FOR

GLASS HOUSES, IRON MILLS, PLASTERERS BRICKLAYERS, PAINTERS, DRUGGISTS, POTTERIES, BAR ROOM PURPOSES, &c.

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We are prepared to deliver our Sand to any part of Pittsburgh, Allegheny or Birmingham. Orders left at our Office, or by mail will receive prompt attention.

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EVERSON, GRAFF & MACRUM,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

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WEST POINT BOILER WORKS,

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Have on hand and for sale LOCOMOTIVE and TUBULAR OIL BOILERS, and make to order STEAM BOILERS of all kinds. Also, SHEET IRON WORK of all descriptions.

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Plain and Galvanized Wrought

Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER.

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Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order.

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TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions made promptly, at reasonable rates.

THE VERY LATEST.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Opening of the St. Louis, Evansville and Nashville Air Line.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—An excursion party, numbering some three hundred, arrived here to-night over the St. Louis, Evansville and Nashville Air Line, the occasion being the opening of the line through to Nashville, *via* Evansville and Henderson, Ky. The party, made up of prominent citizens of Nashville, Trenton, Madisonville, Evansville, Mount Vernon and other places, were met by a committee of St. Louisians at Queenslake, Illinois, some thirty miles from here, escorted to the city, and assigned quarters at the various hotels. The run from Nashville was made in twelve hours and a half.

The Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Road.

This enterprise, it seems, has been quietly pushed forward. At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors it was resolved to locate the road from a point at or near the Genessee river, about two miles from Angelica, *via* Belfast, Cuba, Haskell creek, to the New York State line near Milgrove, in the town of Portville, Cattaraugus county; and also, from a point at or near Belvidere on the present line, *via* Belmont, Scio, Wellside and Willing, to a point in the State of Pennsylvania; and that the construction of said lines be entered upon as soon as funds can be provided. The first section of this road, forty miles, has the grading well under way between Mt. Morris and Belvidere, and twenty miles of the iron has been ordered for this section of the road, and the section between Mt. Morris and Rochester has been put under contract with good prospects of having the road finished from Rochester to Angelica by the first day of January, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1872.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S IDEA OF INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

Gen. Sheridan, in a communication to the War Department, says: "We can never stop the wild Indians from murdering and stealing until we punish them. If a white man in this country commits murder we hang him; if he steals a horse we put him in the penitentiary. If an Indian commits these crimes we give him better fare and more blankets. I think I may with reason say that, under this policy, the civilization of wild red men will progress slowly."

Central and South American News.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Panama papers of July 6th state that the steamer Hassler, with Agassiz and party on board, arrived at Panama June 25.

Minister Thomas sailed from Panama for Lima, Peru, on the 5th of July.

Instructions had been received at Aspinwall by the American Consul to retain the steamer Edgar Stewart there until further orders.

Central American advices state that thirty-nine Capuchin friars were ejected from their convent, in Guatemala, under escort of soldiers, and their property confiscated to the government. The Jesuits were also being expelled from Salvador.

The United States exploring party had nearly finished the survey of the route for an interoceanic canal by way of the Sapoa river, and would return to the United States the latter part of June. President Guardia, of Costa Rica, is a passenger by the Henry Chauncey, on a visit to the United States.

Lima dates of the 27th ult. state that a grand parade of 7,000 troops, armed with Winchester rifles, &c., was made on the 15th, as an intimation from the Government that they were ready for a rumored revolt. All was quiet.

Valparaiso advices state that Congress is about to consider the treaty with the United States.

Two slight earthquakes occurred at Santigo and Copiahapo on the 26th ult., and on the 8th of June at Valparaiso.

No canal route in Nicaragua has yet been decided on. Three officers of the expedition are to remain at San Juan to continue observations during the four months absence of the corps, which is to make observations at La Virgin.

The differences between the Argentine Republic and Bolivia on the boundary question are increasing, and the Bolivian forces are about to occupy Chaco Argentine. Brazil is believed to be at the bottom of the whole mischief.

It is decreed that in all Roman Catholic cemeteries in Chili a portion of the ground is to be set apart hereafter for the interment of Protestant dead.

The St. Louis House of Refuge Matter.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—A preliminary and informal investigation of the alleged cruel treatment of the inmates of the House of Refuge was made by the Board of Managers this afternoon. The information obtained showed that the cases reported by the Grand Jury were true; that the boys had not only been cruelly whipped, but confined in cells on bread and water, forced to stand on a post about six inches square on the top, in the sun at midday, without hat or shoes, and subjected to other harsh punishment. A formal examination will be made to-morrow, at which sworn testimony will be taken.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The court to try the impeachment of Judge Barnard met at Saratoga yesterday, organized and adjourned till to-day.

No doubt exists in the minds of turfmen that Longfellow is completely broken down, and will never appear in public again.

The steamship Java, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

Mr. Julius Chambers, of the New York *Tribune*, who has been exploring for some time the fountain head of the Mississippi river in a canoe, arrived in his vessel at St. Louis yesterday.

A son of Mr. Thomas Bateman, of Titusville, Pa., aged twelve years, was drowned near that place yesterday.

Dispatches from Huntsville, Ala., state that the rains in that section have done much damage to crops. Bottom lands are flooded, and the rains still continue.

The residence of Dr. Kirkwood, at Little Rock, Ark., was struck by lightning yesterday. No other damage than the slight stunning of Dr. K. and the upsetting of the contents of one room was done.

Professor H. Wilson Harding, of Bethany College, West Virginia, has been elected to the Chair of Physics and Mechanics in Lehigh University.

An immense crowd of people attended the farewell concert of the Imperial German band at Schutzen Park, Baltimore, last night. The festivities will conclude to-day.

At Cleveland, yesterday evening, Marvin Myers, a canal captain, while engaged in an altercation with T. L. Dougherty, also a canaler, was stabbed five times by the latter and died a few minutes after. Dougherty was arrested and pleads self-defense as his excuse.

The steamer Assyria, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

There was an athletic exhibition at St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday, which closed with an old men's race, in which ex-Sheriff Pener, ex-Congressman General Craig, Internal Revenue Collector Ransom and other prominent citizens competed. Mr. Piner took the first prize, beating by a length his closest competitor, General Craig, who took the second prize.

THE WONDER-WEST.

The Colorado Exploring Expedition—Interesting Researches and Remarkable Discoveries.

The civil engineers of the Colorado exploring expedition have already mapped fourteen miles of a tortuous and almost inaccessible river. A continuous sketch of the left wall of the Colorado and Green has been made. Nearly a thousand stereoscopic views have been obtained, many of which can never be duplicated, and most of which are pictures of scenery as grand as the Yosemite, as wonderful as the Yellowstone, and less known than either. A book will be written explaining the views. An accurate survey will soon be completed of the valley of the Colorado and tributary streams. The base line, three miles from the Utah and Arizona boundaries, will form the basis of future section, county, and State surveys. The minerals of the country traversed have been examined, and specimens obtained. The most important are silver, copper and gold. Gold is very fine, and placer-diggings have alone been discovered. The report of the Geological Corps will be of great interest. Much new information will be added, and studies in structural geology completed. Fossils of bones, plants, fishes, and corals have been shipped in large quantities. We find evidences of large fresh-water lakes; remains of curious animals; forests turned to stone. Silicified tree-trunks, 80 feet long, and two or three feet in circumference, are scattered over the desert, drifted over by sand—reminding one of the broken columns of the Nile. The plants of Utah have been gathered and classified. Special attention has also been paid to the question of Indian lore. One of the members of the expedition has made vocabularies of the Ute tongue, learned their traditions, religious rites, and tribal laws. Specimens of the implements of war and husbandry, products of the industry and skill of American Indians, from the Mound-Builders and Aztecs to the Utes and Navajoes, are being collected in as complete sets as possible. The results of the expedition, when published, will be of an exceedingly interesting and important character.

Louisville would seem to be in danger of incurring the fate which befell the cities of the plain. In 1870 twenty-seven houses were struck by lightning; last year there were twenty-one; and thus far during the present year there have been fifteen, serious damage in many instances having been caused.

THE Cincinnati *Volksblat* says that "the recent illness of Gratz Brown seems to have had its origin in the fact that he broke, once again, his temperance pledge."

A mulatto child was recently born in Louisiana with a single eye, in the immediate center of its forehead. He must have been the lineal descendant of some grand cyclops.

THE DECREASE OF FISH.

Some of the Causes for It.

The fourth annual report of the Commissioners of Fisheries of New York, at the head of which is Horatio Seymour, says that shad were more abundant last year than heretofore in both the Hudson and the Connecticut, especially in the latter river, where the supply was so large that the price was reduced from $18 a hundred down to $3. This was the result expected, for the shad hatched return to their native stream in three years; and it was exactly three years previous that Seth Green, under the auspices of the New England Commissioners, placed millions of young fry in the Connecticut. The Commissioners, however, state that there has been a deplorable decrease in the supply of fish along the New England coast. Observations made by Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute, who spent last summer on the Massachusetts coast, most of the time at Holmes's Hole, show that this decrease has been very rapid since 1860, some fishing stations having fallen off in supply nine-tenths.

As to the causes of the decrease the report says: The depreciation has been general, except, perhaps, in the matter of blue fish, which, from the time of their appearance in 1847, have increased rapidly, and are now as abundant as ever they were. But the weak fish, striped bass, the porgie—or scup, as the Yankees call it—have decreased exceedingly, and the latter, which was the principle food supply of the people, has practically disappeared. Within ten years porgies sold for six cents a barrel; to-day they will bring so much apiece. Then a fisherman might use half a dozen lines and could not bait them fast enough; now he can hardly catch a mess for dinner in an entire day's fishing. When one considers how largely fish contribute to the support of the hardy toilers of the sea who live on our extensive coast the importance of the question will be appreciated, and the necessity of some action by the general government is apparent. Prof. Baird's photographs of the various species of fish he examined, some eighty in number, far surpasses anything in that line that has been done in this country or any other. Heretofore it has been customary to hang up the fish by a string or nail, the inevitable consequence being that its shape was distorted, and its natural proportions and form were lost. Professor Baird laid them down on a white paper, and arranged the camera vertically over them; he had only to pin out their fins and lay a marked rule along side of them to give an accurate delineation of shape, size, and characteristics—a perfect copy of the species, which no man with the least acquaintance with it can fail to recognize. The scientific distinctions, such as lateral line, fin-rays, and divisions of the operculum, are even more clearly represented and more easily examined than in the originals themselves, and a person comparing new species can hardly make a mistake. These plates alone are fully worth, to the world of science, every dollar that the investigation cost, but they are as nothing in comparison with the other results obtained.

A familiar explanation of the decrease of fish, given by all those who are interested in keeping up the present unwise mode of destruction of the fisheries is, that their food has disappeared. It was essential in the first place to ascertain whether this was true; and to determine the question, dredges were drawn over the mussel beds, and the water in various parts of the bays and ocean was examined, to see if it contained much animal life. These examinations demonstrated that, instead of any decease in the supply of food, it must absolutely have increased from reduced consumption, and the destruction of its natural enemies; the bivalves, crustaceans and all manner of similar creatures, were abundant on the bottom, while the water was literally alive with animal matter, with polyps, infusoria, jelly-fish, etc., etc. A bucketful taken from it anywhere was simply full of such animalculæ. Here was one point settled conclusively; true that the menhaden had been used for their oil to an extent that made them scarce, and their disappearance had injured the more ravenous varieties of fish, but the bottom feeders and the slow swimmers had around them more food than they could possibly consume.

That point being disposed of, the modes of destruction of the fish supply most in use were investigated, and the same result was reached which had been reached in all cases. The crime was found to lie with the pound net. Of these there are only sixty along the entire coast of New England, and yet they take almost all the fish which are taken; they have ruined the hook and line fishermen, and have almost driven the fykemen out of the business, and now have sole possession of the ground and control the supply of the market. The catch is sometimes enormous, and often actually overstocks the market. Four men will manage a pound net with a leader of a mile in length, and the catch of a single period of six hours has frequently been as large as one thousand blue fish, or an equal quantity of other varieties, and these realize to the netmen only about a cent a pound. Such a mode of destruction carried on the year through, in season and out of season, must be fatal, and to it is clearly due the principal part of the decrease of fish. Professor Baird examined all the different styles of machines for catching fish, whether stationary or not, and had drawings made of them, and his conclusion was decidedly that the most destructive was the pound net, which has so often been denounced by your Commissioners.

Another cause of the destruction of the smaller fish was found, according to the opinion of Professor Baird, in the increase of the blue fish; these had augmented considerably, and as the oil factories had destroyed the natural food (the menhaden), they were driven to feeding on the fillies, and, perhaps, on the porgies, young, weak fish, striped bass and young shad. He found that these ferocious and ravenous creatures fed even after they were in the pounds, and filled their stomachs with the small fry which were along shore, and which they could not have found in their accustomed haunts. Were the menhaden factories stopped, the blue fish, no matter how abundant, would be satisfied with this comparatively worthless food.

THE interest on our indebtedness out of the country has been rolling up and mostly reinvested, thus adding to the principal, until the present limit of public and private dues from this country to foreign capitalists, the *Journal of Commerce* estimates, cannot be far from $2,500,000,000. Part of this does not pay interest at present, but the total annual charge annually accruing must be nearly $150,000,000.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 17, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
St. Paul	....	0	0	0	0
Fort Benton	....	0	0	0	0
Omaha	11.7	0	0	1	5
Davenport	....	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth	11.0	0	0	0	3
Keokuk	4.6	0	1	0	0
Cairo, Ills	17.1	1	11	0	0
St. Louis, Mo	17.6	1	6	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa	7.3	2	1	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	10.8	3	11	0	0
Louisville, Ky	4.2	0	4	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	10.0	0	0	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss	18.6	0	0	0	2
Shreveport, La	....	0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	4.1	1	1	0	0
New Orleans, La	....	0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—River eleven feet six inches and rising. Arrived—Henry Probasco, St. Louis; Henry C. Wilson, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer, Evansville.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 17.—The river has risen five inches, with four feet four inches water in the canal, and two feet four inches in the chute. Cloudy, showery and pleasant. Business very dull. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati. Departed—Arlington, St. Louis. The Dick Fulton No. 1 passed up for Pittsburgh. A number of new boats have recently been contracted for here.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, July 17.—Up—Vice President. Down—Mary Ament, Carrolton, Grey Eagle, Lawrence, Idlewild. River stationary.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 17.—Arrived—Richmond, New Orleans; Belle St. Louis, St. Louis. Departed—Richmond, St. Louis; Belle St. Louis, Vicksburg. Cloudy. The river rose three inches.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Arrived—Alice, Kansas City; Julia, Vicksburg; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Utah, Little Rock; St. Luke, Jefferson City; Belle Memphis, Memphis. Departed—Glencoe and Cresent City, New Orleans; Labarge, Shreveport; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Grand Tower, Memphis; Joe Kinny, Kansas City; Minneapolis, St. Paul; De Russey, Missouri river. River rising. Cloudy, warm and showery.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 17.—River rising, with three and a half feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather to-day fair and very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 17.—Cloudy, warm and raining. River falling. Departed—Mollie Moore and City of Helena, St. Louis; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Arrived—City of Augusta, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 17.—No boats up or down. Clear and warm. River falling.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, July 17.—The river is swelling slowly, with ten feet water at this point. Weather continues rainy. Departed—R. C. Gray, Cincinnati.

New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Arrived—Bismarck, St. Louis. No departures. Hard rains this evening; thermometer at noon 90.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 17.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 575, making the total supply for the week 3,485, against 8,513 last week. Market lively this morning at an advance of ⅛c on last week's prices; run light on account of hot weather. The stock was of good quality, several prime lots Kentucky and Indiana changing hands; attendance good; about 1,300 were disposed of; sales 168 Ohio steers, 1,238 to 1,489 lbs, at $6 12½a6 60; 89 Kentucky steers, 1,195 to 1,343 lbs, at $6 12½a6 65; 222 Missouri steers, 1,255 to 1,329 lbs, at $6 25a6 50; 30 Missouri oxen, 1,497 lbs, at $5 75; 264 Illinois steers, 1,174 to 1,339 lbs, at $6 20a6 62½; 32 Indiana do, 1,255 lbs, at $6 30; 96 Indiana do, 1,395 lbs, at $6 87½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to-day 6,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,701. Market opened strong and active at $8 50a9 00 for Canada lambs; steady at $5 00a5 50 for Canada sheep; slightly improved on western sheep at $4 00a5 25, a superior lot bringing $6 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day 400, making the supply for the week thus far 13,600. Market steady at $4 25a4 50—a slight advance on yesterday's rates; but few loads in pens and but little inquiry; sales 124 Illinois, 198 lbs, $4 45; 166 do, 204 lbs, at $4 50; 165 Ohio, averaging 188 lbs, at $4 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, July 17.—Cotton dull; middling 22½c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, July 17.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 20½c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, July 17.—Cotton dull and nominal.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, July 17.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling 22½c.

THE CORAL TRADE.

Pink Coral worth Fifty Times Its Weight in Gold.

Coral is found in more or less abundance along the coasts of the regency of Tunis, Algeria, and the Mediterranean shores of Morocco, as well as in the neighborhood of Sardinia, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, and the coasts of Catalonia and Provence. Between Bona and Biserta there are certain banks rich in the product, which are regularly frequented by the coral boats. There are also many other banks well known to the fishermen at from ten to twenty miles from the main-land, but those furnishing the best quality of coral are off the island of Galita. It grows on rocks embedded in the mud, and never on those lying on sandy and clear bottoms.

The coral found on the Barbara coast is principally red, but black and white, as well as the much-prized pink, also exists. The latter kind is most frequently obtained on the Galita and Fratella rock banks. The price of coral varies from 14s. to £1 11s. the pound, but the light pink or rose-colored coral being extremely scarce and in good demand, is often sold for fifty times its weight in gold. Coral is chiefly worked into jewelry and beads, at Torre del Greco, Leghorn and Genoa. Formerly Marseilles was a center for its manufacture, but now not more than three or four hundred workmen are employed on it at that port. Europe takes comparatively a small share of the yearly supply of coral, the South American States, the interior of Africa, the East Indies, China and Japan being the best markets for it. The dredge by which coral is collected is formed of two pieces of olive wood, each about six and one-half feet long, firmly nailed and lashed together crosswise, a weight, generally a stone of fifteen or twenty pounds, being attached to the point of juncture. The crosswoods are suspended with a kind of net made of hempen ropes, apparently unravelled, and forming bunches resembling ship swabs.

From sixteen to twenty of these nets hang around the woodwork, four or five others being attached to a long rope, trailing from the center weight, while a third rope with nets is fixed to one of the extremities of the cross. The tow-line is tied to the center of the dredge, which is dragged along the bottom of the sea, the boat being either under oars or sail. When the dredge is felt to have become fixed to a rock, the boat is brought immediately over the spot, and the dredge is hauled up to a certain height, by hand in the small and by capstan on the large craft, and then allowed to fall again on the rock, and so on until it is perceived that the nets and cordage have lost their hold, when the whole apparatus is drawn on board and cleared of whatever pieces of coral may have been broken off the rock and become entangled in it.

A MILLENARIAN JUBILEE.

The One-Thousandth Anniversary of the Unification of Norway—The Descendants of the Vikings.

To-day, the 18th of July, the people of Norway solemnize the one-thousandth anniversary of their national existence. Before that country became a united kingdom it consisted of twenty-eight petty States, each governed by a petty king. The great work of consolidating all these petty States under one government was achieved by King Harold Haapager, in the year 872. In the year 1397 Norway, Sweden and Denmark were united under one sovereign, but in 1520 Sweden withdrew from the union, followed by Denmark in 1814. Subsequently, under the guarantee of England and other powers, a reunion between Sweden and Norway was consummated, whereby Norway was recognized as an independent kingdom, with its own constitution, legislature and laws—only the crowns being united. Although the monarchy is hereditary, it is a recognized doctrine that the sovereign power inheres in the people, and that the authority of the King is founded upon this power, transferred to him by the people. He has not a final veto, but only a suspensive negative, till the law is passed by three successive Parliaments, when no sanction of the King is necessary to make it a law. Orders of nobility were abolished forever in 1821. Norway may thus be said to be a pure Democracy, with a constitution that makes it one of the freest governments in the world. Of late years its material progress has been remarkably rapid. All the greatest inventions of the age have been adopted as soon as made known, and the various arts and sciences cultivated with much earnestness and success. Its commerce and navigation are very extensive—indeed, its commercial fleet is one of the greatest in the world, and everywhere its sailors are renowned for their hardihood, enterprise and activity. The Scandinavians of this country, as well as their brethren at home, will commemorate this notable anniversary with proper ceremonies and rejoicings.

A STRANGE CAREER.

Extraordinary Adventures of a Frenchman—King—Captive—Lunatic—Editor—A Novel Duel.

There is a man now living quietly in Paris, where he edits a small journal, whose career in fact is little less strange than that of the Count of Monte Christo in fiction. His name is M. de Touniers. Years ago he went to South America and settled in Araucania. Araucania, it should perhaps be explained, is an independent territory in the southern part of Chili, bounded on the east by the Andes, and on the west by the Pacific. The inhabitants are a very singular people, having, perhaps, more intelligence and more good noble qualities than any other of the aboriginal tribes in South America. It is narrated of them that when they had expelled the Spaniards from their country, they became so impressed with the many evils of which gold is the cause that they have closed their mines, and have since conducted their simple commerce entirely by barter, excluding the precious metals as the source of cruelty, avarice and servitude. Over this singular people M. de Touniers acquired great influence, and in the year 1861 they elected him King of Araucania. He ascended the throne at once, and assumed the royal title Orelie Antoine I. His reign gave promise that he would make an excellent monarch, as he gave the country an excellent civil code borrowed from the "Code Napoleon," of France, and introduced many other reforms. He had enjoyed the royal dignity rather less than a year, when, as he was returning from a tour over his kingdom to reconstruct the national defenses, he was taken prisoner by the Chilians. The French Consul at Santiago demanded his release, but the captive potentate repudiated any such interference, and having filed off one of the bars of the prison window, jumped into the water below and swam to freedom. Subsequently he was retaken and sent to a lunatic asylum, but finally he was permitted to return to France. Recently he learned that an old friend, failing to recognize his claims to the throne, had had himself elected King of Araucania. This filled Touniers with great indignation, and he proposes to go back to his realm to test the question. As the most ready and satisfactory means of determining who has the better right to the crown, he has challenged the new King, whom he calls a "rebel subject," to fight a duel with lassoes.

The Heat in India.

According to the Bombay *Gazette* the heat has been as exceptionally great in some parts of India as it has in this country. At Allahabad it has reached 115 degrees in the shade; at Hyderabad in the Deccan it reached one degree higher, late in the afternoon, and caused the death of one officer, four men, and twelve children among the Sixteenth Lancers alone; and in Calcutta it has been such that the Viceroy will find Simla a deserving but much abused institution. Not only in occasional fatal strokes and by spreading general uncomfortableness is the heat making itself objectionable, but in the Deccan, chiefly in the places in and about Poona, we find that the wells are dried up, so that the cattle are dying and men and women are thankful if they can procure a jarful of water for no greater trouble than the walking of a number of miles. The prospects would be very gloomy if it were not that the monsoon is at hand. It broke at Galle recently, and its opening floods, however terribly accompanied by thunder, wind and lightning, were esteemed a blessing and a welcome visitor. Its coming is anxiously looked for in Bombay and elsewhere.

A GENTLEMAN in one of our up town clubs received, a few days since, a very prettily written, cleverly worded letter, expressing an interest conceived at the Jerome park races, and an ardent desire for an intimate acquaintance. The man in question is engaged, and for this summer, at least, a metropolitan Joseph. His gratified vanity, however, led him to display the letter, and to a friend outside the club, who is rather a speedy fellow in his predilections, albeit he is a married man, also; so disguising his hand, this friend answered the charming unknown. Many notes passed between the club house and a private postoffice on Broadway. Finally a day was appointed on which the two were to make a trip to the depot at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The loving swain departed on the 8 A. M. express, the lady to be there at 6 P. M. The gentleman had some business that occupied his attention in the upper part of that staid city for a couple of hours—finally he got back to the depot a little before three. In the meantime, his club friends, knowing the climax to which the correspondence had arrived, took the same train—rather curious to see the lady in the case. At the Bridgeport depot there got off a pretty woman of twenty-two, airily clad in a suit of white, a blonde gentleman, the New York Joseph, a dark and tall companion, and a certain Softon Braucker, who is counted in most all the romantic episodes attending the handsome members of the Travelers' club. As the blonde gentleman and his two friends entered the depot, the outside party to the correspondence entered the busy little town. The pretty little woman in white flitted mysteriously about, till catching sight of the blonde hero, she gave a look of satisfaction and a look of surprise at seeing two companions with him, never noticing the man at the platform, who was intently thinking how he was to make things straight with a lady who, supposing she was to meet a blonde, had got to be pacified with a brunette. The lady in white went directly up to the blonde, to that gentleman's horror, and extended her hand as an old acquaintance. Meanwhile the corresponding friend at the door looked in with greater horror at finding the white robed figure was his own wife. There's been a terrific row in a family in Thirty-fourth street, and a heap of club talk, and the men have agreed not to transfer any more love letters to outsiders.—*New York Letter.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

His Personal Appearance.

[From Ward H. Lamon's Biography.]

Mr. Lincoln was about six feet four inches high, the length of his legs being out of all proportion to that of his body. When he sat down on a chair, he seemed no taller than an average man, measuring from the chair to the crown of his head; but his knees rose high in front, and a marble placed on the cap of one of them would roll down a steep descent to the hip. He weighed about hundred an eighty pounds; but he was thin through the breast, narrow across the shoulders, and had the general appearance of a consumptive subject. Standing up, he stooped slightly forward; sitting down, he usually crossed his long legs, or threw them over the arms of the chair, as the most convenient mode of disposing of them. His "head was long, and tall from the base of the brain and the eyebrow;" his forehead big and narrow, but inclining backward as it rose. The diameter of his head from ear to ear was six and a half inches, and from front to back eight inches. The size of his hat was seven and an eighth. His ears were large, standing out almost at right-angles from his head; his cheek bones high and prominent, his eyebrows heavy, and jutting forward over small, sunken blue eyes; his nose long, large, and blunt, the tip of it rather ruddy and slightly awry toward the right-hand side; his chin, projecting far and sharp, curved upward to meet a thick, material lower lip, which hung downward; his cheeks were flabby, and the loose skin fell in wrinkles, or folds; there was a large mole on his right cheek, and an uncommonly prominent Adam's apple on his throat; his hair was dark brown in color, stiff, unkempt, and as yet showing little or no sign of advancing age or trouble; his complexion was very dark, his skin yellow, shriveled, and "leathery." In short, to use the language of Mr. Herndon, "he was a thin, tall, wiry, grizzly, raw-boned man," "looking woe-struck." His countenance was haggard and careworn, exhibiting all the marks of deep and protracted suffering. Every feature of the man—the hollow eyes, with the dark rings beneath; the long, sallow, cadaverous face, intersected by those peculiar deep lines; his whole air; his walk; his long, silent reveries, broken at long intervals by sudden and starting exclamations, as if to confound an observer who might suspect the nature of his thought—showed he was a man of sorrows—not sorrows of to-day or yesterday, but long-treasured and deep—bearing with him a continual sense of weariness and pain. He was a plain, homely, sad, weary-looking man, to whom ones heart warmed involuntarily, because he seemed at once miserable and kind.

On a winter's morning, this man could be seen wending his way to the market, with a basket on his arm, and a little boy at his side, whose small feet rattled and pattered over the icebound pavement, attempting to make up by the number of his short steps for the long strides of his father. The little fellow jerked at the bony hand which held his, prattled and questioned, begged and grew petulant, in a vain effort to make his father talk to him. But the latter was probably unconscious of the other's existence, and stalked on, absorbed in his own reflections. He wore on such occasions an old gray shawl, rolled into a coil, and wrapped like a rope around his neck. The rest of his clothes were in keeping. "He did not walk cunningly,—Indian-like,—but cautiously and firmly." His tread was even and strong. He was a little pigeon-toed; and this, with another peculiarity, made his walk very singular. He set his whole foot flat on the ground, and in turn lifted it all at once,—not resting momentarily upon the toe as the foot rose nor upon the heel as it fell. He never wore his shoes out at the heel and the toe more, as most men do, than at the middle of the sole; yet his gait was not altogether awkward, and there was his manifest physical power in his step. As he moved along thus silent, abstracted, his thoughts dimly reflected in sharp face, men turned to look after him as an object of sympathy as well as curiosity: "his melancholy," in the words of Mr. Herndon, "dripped from him as he walked." If, however, he met a friend in the street and was roused by a loud, hearty "Good morning, Lincoln!" he would grasp the friend's hand with one or both of his own, and, with his usual expression of "Howdy, howdy," would detain him to hear a story; something reminded him of it; it happened in Indiana, and it must be told, for it was wonderfully pertinent.

HIS WAY OF LIFE.

After his breakfast hour, he would appear at the office, and go about the labors of the day with all his might, displaying prodigious industry and capacity for continuous application, although he never was a fast worker. Sometimes it happened that he came without his breakfast; and then he would have in his hands a piece of cheese, or Bologna sausage, and a few crackers, bought by the way. At such times he did not speak to his partner or his friends. If any happened to be present; the tears were, perhaps, struggling into his eyes, while his pride was struggling to keep them back. Mr. Herndon knew the whole story at a glance; there was no speech between them; but neither wished the visitors to the office to witness the scene; and, therefore, Mr. Lincoln retired to the back office, while Mr. Herndon locked the front one, and walked away with the key in his pocket. In an hour or more the latter would return, and perhaps find Mr. Lincoln calm and collected; otherwise he went out again, and waited until he was so. Then the office was opened and everything went on as usual.

When Mr. Lincoln had a speech to write, which happened very often, he would put down each thought, as it stuck him, on a small strip of paper, and having accumulated a number of these, generally carried them in his hat or his pockets until he had the whole speech composed in this odd way, when he would sit down at his table, connect the fragments, and then write out the whole speech on consecutive sheets in a plain, legible handwriting.

His house was an ordinary two-story frame building, with a stable and a yard; it was a bare, cheerless sort of a place. He planted no fruit or shade trees, no shrubbery or flowers. He did on one occasion set out a few rose-bushes in front of his house; but they speedily perished, or became unsightly for the want of attention. Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Lincoln's sister, undertook "to hide the nakedness" of the place by planting some flowers; but they soon withered and died. He cultivated a small garden for a single year, working in it himself; but it did not seem to prosper, and that enterprise also was abandoned. He had a horse and a cow; the one was fed and curried, and the other fed and milked, by this own hand. When at home, he chopped and sawed all the wood that was used in his house. Late one night he returned home, after an absence of a week or so. His neighbor, Webber, was in bed, but, hearing an ax in use at that unusual hour, he rose to see what it meant. The moon was high; and by its light he looked down into Lincoln's yard, and there saw him in his shirt-sleeves "cutting wood to cook his supper with." Webber turned to his watch, and saw that it was 1 o'clock. Besides this house and lot, and a small sum of money, Mr. Lincoln had no property except some wild land in Iowa, entered for him under warrants, received for his service in the Black Hawk war.

HIS FAMILY LIFE.

Mrs. Wallace thinks "Mr. Lincoln was a domestic man by nature." He was not fond of other people's children, but was extremely fond of his own; he was patient, indulgent, and generous with them to a fault. On Sundays he often took those that were large enough, and walked with them into the country, and giving himself up entirely to them, rambled through the green fields or the cool woods, amusin and instructing them for a whole day at a time. His method of reading is thus quaintly described: "He would read, generally aloud (could't read otherwise),—would read with great warmth all funny or humorous things; read Shakspeare that way. He was sad man, an abstracted man. He would lean back, his head against the top of a rocking-chair; sit abstracted that way for minutes,—twenty, thirty minutes,—and all at once would burst out into a joke."

Mrs. Col. Chapman, daughter of Dennis Hanks, and therefore a relative of Mr. Lincoln, made him a long visit previous to her marriage. "You ask me," said she, "how Mr. Lincoln acted at home. I can say, and that truly, he was all that a husband, father and neighbor should be,—kind and affectionate to his wife and child ('Bob' being the only one they had when I was with them), and very pleasant to all around him. Never did I hear him utter an unkind word. For instance: one day he undertook to correct his child, and his wife was determined that he should not, and attempted to take it from him; but in this she failed. She then tried tongue-lashing, but met with the same fate; for Mr. Lincoln corrected his child, as a father ought to do, in the face of his wifes anger, and that, too, without even changing his countenance or making any reply to his wife. His favorite way of reading, when at home, was lying down on the floor. I fancy I see him now, lying full length in the hall of his old house reading. When not engaged reading law-books, he would read literary works, and was very fond of reading poetry, and often, when he would be, or appear to be, in deep study, commence and repeat aloud some piece that he had taken a fancy to, such as the one you already have seem in print, and "The Burial of Sir John Moore," and so on. He often told laughable jokes and stories when he thought we were looking gloomy.

Mr. Lincoln was not supremely happy in his domestic relations; the circumstances of his courtship and marriage alone made that impossible. His engagement to Miss Todd was one of the great misfortunes of his life and of hers. He realized the mistake too late; and when he was brought face to face with the lie he was about to enact, and the wrong he was about to do, both to himself and an innocent woman, he recoiled with horror and remorse. For weeks together, he was sick, deranged, and on the verge of suicide,—a heavy care to his friends, and a source of bitter mortification to the unfortunate lady, whose good fame depended, in a great part, upon his constancy. He recovered slowly, and at length returned to Springfield. He spoke out his feelings frankly and truly to the one person most interested in them. But he had been, from the beginning, except in the case of Ann Rutledge, singularly inconstant and unstable in his relations with the few refined and cultivated women who had been the objects of his attention. He loved Miss Rutledge passionately, and the next year importuned Miss Owens to be his wife. Failing in his suit, he wrote an unfeeling letter about her, apparently with no earthly object but to display his levity and make them both ridiculous. He courted Miss Todd, and at the moment of success fell in love with her relative, and between the two, went crazy, and thought of ending all his woes with a razor or a pocket-knife. It is not impossible that the feelings of such a man might have undergone another and more sudden change. Perhaps they did. At all events, he was conscientious, honorable and just. There was but one way of repairing the injury he had done Miss Todd, and he adopted it. They were married; but they understood each other, and suffered the inevitable consequences, as other people do under similar circumstances. But such troubles seldom fail to find a tongue; and it is not strange that, in this case, neighbor and friends, and ultimately the whole country, came to know the state of things in that house. Mr. Lincoln scarcely attempted to conceal it, but talked of it with little or no reserve to his wife's relatives, as well as his own friends. Yet the gentleness and patience with which he bore this afflictions from day to day, and from year to year, was enough to move the shade of Socrates. It touched his acquaintances deeply, and they gave it the widest publicity. They made no pause to the inquire, to investigate, and to apportion the blame between the parties, according to their deserts. Almost ever since Mr. Lincoln's death, a portion of the press has never tired of heaping brutal reproaches upon his wife and widow; whilst a certain class of his friends thought they were honoring his memory by multiplying outrages and indignities upon her, at the very moment when she was broken by want and sorrow, defamed, defenseless, in the hands of thieves, and at the mercy of spies. If ever a woman grievously expiated an offense not her own, this woman did. Mr. Herndon sums up the whole matter in a single sentence. "All that I know ennobles both."

New Use for Cats.

A correspondent of *Land and Water* writes: "It often appears to me that people for the most part are not aware of the great use cats are to us. Of course, we know of their use with respect to mice and rats, but do we generally know of the invaluable help they can give us in protecting from birds our garden fruit and flowers? The late heavy rains this Spring have given us the promise of abundance of strawberries, and in the South, at least, the bloom is magnificent. To keep off the birds how simple, how certain is the cost of a cat on a small chain sliding on a wire, and giving the animal the walk up and down the whole length of the strawberry beds. A knot at each end of the wire readily prevent the cat from twisting round the post which supports the wire, and a small kennel placed in the middle of the walk affords her shelter and a home for her kittens. In large gardens a second cat is required, and the young ones in their frequent visits to each other, greatly assist in scaring away the birds. I have for more than thirty years used, and seen used with perfect success, this easy mode of protecting fruit, and the very same plan is equally good in keeping hares and rabbits off flower beds. After the first few days cats in no way dislike the restraint, and when set free, after a few weeks watching, they will of their own accord continue on guard. The kittens, more especially, attach themselves to this garden occupation, and of their own accord become the gardener's best allies."

Vapor Fuel.

Experiments are being made at the Delemeter Iron Works with Amblor's "Vapor Fuel" machine, which is intended to supersede coal furnaces for manufacturing purposes. This invention about the ownership of which there has been for some time a bitter contest, which has recently been twice decided by the patent-office in favor of Ambler, consists of a machine containing an internal oil-chamber surrounded by steam-jacket to vaporize hydrocarbon gas, and a steam-space below and above the oil chamber to assist in maintaining the temperature required to vaporize the hydrocarbon. The process of manufactuing "fuel" is by bringing hydrogen in contact with carbon in a generator, the constuction of which is such as to distribute the heat of the steam through the hydrocarbon. Burners are so arranged at the point of combustion, that the steam at a rarefied temperature is consumed, and a hydrocarbon flame produced. This invention, it is claimed, has over the use of coal the following advantages: One-half the cost, simplicity of construction, and intense heating power, which can be quickly regulated with ease from the lowest to the highest degree; perfect combustion, no smoke, and no ashes. In the manufacture of iron, glass porcelain, etc., these qualities render such a machine peculiarly important.

Manufacturing Beggars.

A recent discovery made by the London police betrays a system of cruelty in beggar-making calling for an immediate suppression, with the heaviest possible penalties for the offenders. The generous public are prone to alms giving to the sick or maimed, and as this class of mendicants are more profitable to themselves or their employers, cruel means are adopted to keep the supply of such street wanderers well up to the requirements of the London streets. The deformities of children are especially used by the parents to extort charity from the public. The demand for distorted faces and twisted limbs has caused the establishment of a manufactory for deformities, with a curiously graduated scale of charges. About the American currency value of seven dollars is the regulation price for twisting an infant's leg, when the age does not exceed one year—three dollars extra when the child is eighteen months old. The selling of children into bondage in European countries is a feature of old world systems which is to be deplored, and the history of civilization gives innumerable instances where the welfare of children is bartered for gold or silver that the parents may indulge in excesses by intoxication or the gaming table, but deliberate torture or maiming for the purposes of street begging is a length ahead of anything else on record. When such evidences of cold-blooded cruelty are beneath the eyes of the police, verily the inside pictures of London will scarcely bear a critical examination.

CITY MATTERS.

PERSONS leaving the city during the summer can have the COMMERCIAL mailed to their address by ordering the same at this office. Terms, twenty-five cents per week.

Letters Held for Postage, July 15th, 1872.

	Cents.
Miss Maggie Mohan, Philadelphia, Pa	1
Wm. Padden, Greenville, Pa	1
Miss Alice Quinn, Cleveland, Ohio	1
Mrs. M. T. Rice, New Castle, Pa	2
Mrs. H. Burk, Sharon, Pa	2
Mrs. Cox, Brinton, Pa	2
David Horner, New Castle, Pa	2
Edward Salley, Sharon, Pa	2
Jacob Weining, Kent, Ohio	2
Miss Kate Sickman, Crestline, Ohio	3
J. H. Dearing, Gravois, Mo	3
John Kurz, Escanaba, Mich	3
Geo. E. McGarvin, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Miss Ellen Fantlinger, Allegheny, Pa	3
Dale Koewn, Perrysville, Pa	3
Mrs. Isabella Ross, Sioux City, Iowa	3
John Wag, Wind Ridge, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

AN ESCAPED MAIL ROBBER.

He Jumps from a Car Window.

We have already noticed the arrest of Charles A. Johnston for robbing the postoffice at Middlesex, Mercer county, a short time since. He was brought to this city a few days ago, and after a hearing was committed to jail for trial at the present term of the United States Court at Erie. On Monday afternoon the prisoner was removed from jail by officer Pender, who, in company with other Court officials, took the express that evening for Erie. The prisoner was handcuffed, but otherwise his limbs were free. He is a large man, of powerful muscular development, and over six feet high. As the train approached Erie, he was lying on a seat by himself, with his feet toward the open car window. When the speed of the train was slackened, on reaching the depot, he suddenly raised his head, doubled his body forward, and with a spring shot his body out through the window, head foremost. It was the work of an instant. Officer Pender and others sat close by him, but he was too quick for them all. In a moment after, they rushed out upon the platform, but Johnston had disappeared. It was then about midnight, and the prisoner had no difficulty in hiding in the darkness. The search was kept up for some time, but without avail. Marshal Murdoch offers a reward of one hundred dollars for his re-arrest.

Result of Intemperance.

A man named Richard Whitehall, employed as a puddler at the works of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny, died suddenly yesterday morning at the boarding house of Joseph Frazier, located near the mill. Acting Coroner Butler was notified and held an inquest over the remains, when the following facts were elicited:

The deceased had been drinking to excess for some time. The evening previous to his death he and an acquaintance, Edward Lester, laid down on the porch in front of Frazier's house and fell asleep. Lester awoke about four o'clock yesterday morning, and Whitehall was still alive, but apparently choking. He attempted to arouse him but failed, and in a few moments afterward death ensued. Dr. Frank, who was examined before the Coroner, testified that after making a superficial examination he was of the opinion that death resulted from apoplexy, superinduced by the excessive use of spirituous liquors. The deceased was a native of Sheffield, England, and was about thirty one years of age. A verdict in accordance with the medical testimony was rendered by the jury.

Valuable Property.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that B. L. Fahnestock & Co., offer for sale some very valuable property on Liberty street. The attention of capitalists and business men generally is directed to their card under the head of real estate for sale. The property is situated between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, and has a front of over 200 feet on Liberty street.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Meeting of the Committee on City Property—Two New Engine Houses to be Erected.

The Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils convened last evening in their room in the City Building.

A resolution was adopted to advertise for proposals for the erection of an engine house and lock-up in the Ninth ward. The committee also decided to ask for bids for the old Columbia engine property.

On motion it was agreed to have lightning rods placed on all the engine houses, and to advertise for proposals for erecting them.

Messrs. Stewart, McDonald and Stedlford were appointed a committee to look up a new site for the Columbia engine house.

The resolution which was referred to the Committee, relative to allowing the library to remain in the city building, now that it had been made a free library, was now discussed at some length, when it was decided to report adversely to the resolution at the next meeting of Councils.

The Clerk was instructed to notify the Library Committee of this action.

A resolution was then adopted inviting proposals for the remodeling of the city building according to the plan prepared by the City Engineer and approved by Councils, which proposes converting the room now used as a library into offices, to be used by city officials.

The meeting then adjourned.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.

Two Accidents on the A. V. R. R.—One Man Killed, Others Injured.

Contrary to the usual order of things on the A. V. R. R., there has been a couple of accidents on that road. It appears that the recent heavy rains have washed away the foundation of one end of the trestle work at Rockland station, Venango county. The fact was not discovered until yesterday, when the engine and tender of a passenger train had entered on the trestle work and was precipitated down an embankment about fifty feet deep. Several passenger cars were thrown from the track, but fortunately no passengers were injured. Pat. Morrisey, brakeman, was instantly killed, and Patrick Horn, fireman, seriously injured. The engineer and conductor escaped with slight injuries. The passengers were transferred to another train and conveyed to their several destinations.

A special telegram from Foxburg, received last evening, states that train No. 7, drawn by engine No. 16, which left Parker's about 4 P. M., after exchanging passengers at the scene of the accident above mentioned, also met with an accident. The engine was backing down with its train when, within about half a mile of Emlenton, it ran over a cow, throwing the tender and engine completely off the track and down an embankment about fifteen feet deep. The forward passenger car was lifted off its trucks. No one was injured, save the fireman, who was thrown down the embankment and seriously strained. The two accidents threw all the trains out of time, but a few hours sufficed to place them in running order again.

ACCIDENTS.

A Child Run Over and Seriously Injured—A Buggy Upset.

Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, as a wagon loaded with coal was being driven along Second street, Allegheny, by Philip Weigand, a little daughter of Frederick Altmos, aged about five years, was run over and seriously injured about the head and face. The girl was removed to her home near by, and Drs. Holzman and Dick summoned, who attended her injuries. Last night the child was lying in a critical condition. Frederich Altmos, soon after the accident, repaired to the office of Alderman D. L. Smith and lodged an information against Weigand for reckless driving, alleging that the driver was intoxicated at the time of the accident, and unfit to drive carefully. The accused has not yet been arrested.

Mr. Levy of the firm of Levy & Wood, also met a severe accident yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. He, in company with one of his friends from Parker's Landing, was out driving in a buggy, and everything moved pleasantly until they reached the corner of Federal street and North avenue, when in turning the corner the buggy overturned, and the occupants were thrown violently to the ground. Fortunately no bones were broken, but they received severe bruises. The buggy was badly damaged.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The band of the *Garde Republique* of France will give two grand concerts in this city—next Monday and Tuesday evenings. This band consists of fifty-five members, and is pronounced one of the most artistic combinations of musical talent extant. It came to this country as one of the grand features of the Boston Jubilee, and such it indeed proved itself. Every lover of music should seize the coming opportunity of hearing one of the best bands in the world. See particulars in our advertising columns.

Cross Suits.

James Brownlee visited the Allegheny Mayor's office yesterday, and made an information against James Kent for larceny, alleging that the accused abstracted from his pocket a pocketbook containing twenty dollars. At the hearing last evening, the evidence adduced was not sufficient to substantiate the charge, and the case was dismissed. After the hearing, James Kent repaired to the office of Alderman D. L. Smith, and lodged a complaint against Brownlee for perjury. A warrant was issued.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

No more "drinks" after midnight.

The river was still rising slowly last night.

The band of the *Garde Republique*, of France, will be the next sensation.

MR. A. G. C. WILLIAMS, agent of the French band, arrived in the city yesterday.

The city was particularly dead yesterday so far as local news was concerned.

The Mayor ordered the drinking saloons to be closed at last midnight. They were closed.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth ward will hold a meeting at Highland School House on Saturday evening next.

A DIVORCE was yesterday granted to America Reed from her husband, James Reed, on the ground of ill treatment and desertion.

The Allegheny Union Republican Club will hold a regular meeting this evening at their rooms, corner Federal street and the South Diamond.

JUSTICE BARKER, of South Pittsburgh, yesterday committed John Miller and Georgiana Lindsay to the work house for ninety days each, as vagrants.

A WARRANT was issued yesterday by Deputy Mayor Nichols for the arrest of Thos. Murray, accused by his wife of breaking the furniture and otherwise acting disorderly.

JAMES WILKINSON, an insane man, was yesterday committed to the County Home, by the Common Pleas Court, under the provisions of the act relating to indigent insane persons.

JOSEPH SWEITZER made an information yesterday before Mayor Callow, against John and Mary Goldenbach, for disorderly conduct. The accused were arrested and will have a hearing to-day.

CHARLES SPECHT made an information before Alderman Logan, yesterday, against James McCloskey charging him with larceny. Defendant was committed for a hearing in default of $500 bail.

AT the hearing yesterday morning, Mayor Callow committed John Sullivan, John Dunn, John Stewart, Nicholas Weisner and William Moore to the work-house for thirty days, on charges of vagrancy.

YESTERDAY morning Justice Heisel took the information of Henry Becker for surety of the peace against Edward Jones. The latter, it is alleged, threatened to bloody the former's head. Warrant issued.

THE druggists say the demand for fly paper this summer is unprecedented, and the housekeepers say there never were such swarms of flies. About two months hence look out for "skeeters;" the advance guard are already here.

MARY E. EVANS, proprietress of a boarding house at Wood's Run, alleged before Justice Kerr yesterday that a man named John Allen had secured boarding at her house by making fraudulent representations. Warrant issued.

THOS. FIELDER is wanted at the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by Michael Fitzpatrick. The allegation is that the defendant struck deponent in a bar room without cause or provocation.

YESTERDAY Patrick Hughes made information before Alderman Taylor against Thomas Butler and Alexaneer Wylie for malicious mischief in entering upon his premises and destroying the wall of his well. The parties live in Lower St. Clair township. Warrant issued.

JUSTICE HOKER, of Birmingham, has issued a warrant for the arrest of Patrick Donnelly, charged with abandoning his wife and family. He left his home in Ormsby about seven weeks ago, and has not been heard of since. The family is in destitute circumstances.

YESTERDAY morning Mrs. Isabella Barnes appeared at Deputy Mayor Nichols's office and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against her husband, Dr. Joseph Barnes, of Lawrenceville, alleging that he struck her, called her vile names and otherwise abused her. A warrant was issued.

L. T. MCQUIVEY, of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, made an information yesterday before Justice Hoerr, charging John Arimour with getting drunk and acting at the Company's stable in a very disorderly manner. On payment of the costs and agreeing to go to Philadelphia he was discharged.

SEVERAL defaulting witnesses in the Criminal Court were brought in on attachments yesterday, but Judge Sterrett let them off on payment of costs. The business of the Court is often delayed by witnesses failing to appear when called on, and the Judges are compelled to issue attachments. They dislike to impose fines, but it becomes necessary at times.

JUSTICE SALISBURY, of Birmingham, issued a warrant yesterday for the arrest of Mrs. Golden, charged by Mrs. Jenkins with malicious mischief. The parties have a bake oven in common. Mrs. J. had just started a fire in the oven in order to heat it for a baking, when, as she alleges, Mrs. Golden doused a bucket of water on the fire, extinguishing it.

THE *Monthly Souvenir* is the title of a new illustrated magazine published by Mr. H. J. Seibert, No. 74 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, at the low price of seventy-five cents a year. It is made up from the *Aldine*, one of the most elegant publications in the country, and is equal to it in style and execution. It is the cheapest periodical of the kind, and ought to command a large circulation.

HENRY SCHNEIBLE was badly abused at a beer garden on Troy Hill, and appeared at the Allegheny Mayor's office to make a complaint against his assailant. He alleges that John and Henry Schroeter, John Schenefelt and Joseph Huckenstine attacked him without the slightest provocation and gave him a very severe beating. Warrants for the arrest of the parties named were issued.

A MAN named John Meenan made information yesterday before Alderman Strain charging Jacob Miller with malicious mischief. The deponent was driving in a buggy in East Liberty, and was met by the defendant, who, as he alleges, wilfully and maliciously drove into his vehicle, breaking it up very badly and throwing him out and injuring him severely. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

THE Allegheny Park Commissioners are considering the project of erecting a new green house, to be located on the West Park. The present house is entirely too small, and is otherwise ill adapted for the purpose. It is probable that the new building will be erected during the ensuing season, so that the flowers and shrubs can be removed to it before the cold weather sets in.

YESTERDAY morning a horse and buggy runaway occured in South Pittsburgh. The outfit, which belonged to Fred. Wint, went from Carson street to the bridge, where it was stopped. In passing along Carson street one hind wheel of the runaway struck the hind axle of another buggy, and passed completely over without doing any further damage than to cause the lady occupant of the buggy that was run over to scream out with affright.

AT an early hour yesterday morning, the dwelling of Mr. Ewing, on Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, was entered, and a valuable gold watch carried off. The residence of Mr. Heath, on Bidwell street, was also visited by a thief, but when he reached the bed-room of Mr. H., that gentleman was awakened by the noise made, when he seized his revolver, and jumping out of bed darted after the thief. The thief, however, was too quick for him, and he succeeded in making his escape without any remuneration for his trouble.

MANY persons are ignorant of the provisions of the new postal law, and the consequence is that a great deal of over paid matter is received at the postoffice for transmission. The new law makes a general reduction in the rates of postage. For the information of our readers, we compile the following brief abstract of rates: Mail letters, 3 cents each half ounce; drop letters, 2 cents each half ounce. Mailable matter of the third class, including transient newspapers, pamphlets, circulars, hand bills, posters, book manuscripts, proof sheets, letter paper, envelopes, cards, prints, sample cards, seeds, cuttings, &c., postage must be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces or fraction. Packages of seeds, cuttings, &c., must not exceed twelve ounces in weight. Books, two cents for each two ounces or fraction. Samples of merchandise, metals, ores, minerals, &c., not exceeding twelve ounces in weight, two cents for each two ounces or fraction. No package weighing more than four pounds will be received for any conveyane by mail.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Sterrett.

John Lynch was convicted on an indictment for seduction, Bridget Rodgers prosecutrix. Sentence deferred.

Bridget Fagan, of Ormsby borough, was indicted for selling liquors without a license. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Fred. Richter, charged with assault and battery, the costs being equally divided between prosecutor and defendant.

A *nolle prosequi* was also allowed in the case of David Arnheim, charged with assault and battery, and also in the case of J. H. Jones, charged with surety.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. John Dengler, Leonhart Maurer, Eddy Childs and Fred. Keller. The parties were charged with committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Peter Cler, in Ormsby borough, on the 13th of April. The jury found Dengler and Maurer guilty as indicted, Childs guilty of simple assault and battery, and Keller not guilty.

James Reddick and George Shook were convicted of the larceny of a gold watch, a diamond ring, and a pocket book, valued in all at about $700. Sentence deferred.

A number of recognizances were forfeited, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

Penn Avenue Property.

The instances of the marvellous increase in the value of real estate on Penn avenue, consequent upon consolidation and the completion of the wooden pavement, have become so numerous as scarcely to excite attention. A few days ago Mr. Landwehr disposed of a lot of ground on the avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, in East Liberty, one hundred and twelve feet front by two hundred feet deep, for $18,000. Mr. Mills was the purchaser. Everywhere along the avenue prices have advanced beyond the most sanguine expectations of the holders, and the tendency is still upward. In a few years it will require a small fortune to buy a site for a homestead on this thoroughfare. The commissioners for the improvement of other avenues should hurry up the work, as well paved thoroughfares are about the best investments property holders can make.

A Trip Spoled.

Yesterday afternoon a steamboat Captain sent an assistant engineer named Andrew Ellis "up-town" to get a piece of machinery. Ellis took accasion to stop at the "St. Louis House," on Water street, where, after refreshing himself, he seized a bar of iron and announced his intention of clearing the house. Officer Fowler was called and prevented the operation by arresting Ellis. At the hearing the defendant was fined twenty-five dollars and costs, and in default of payment was sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days. During the incarceration of Ellis, yesterday, the boat on which he was employed left without him.

From the New York Tribune.

CABINET ORGANS.—The success of the Mason & Hamlin Company, now the largest manufacturers of instruments of this class in the world, producing and finding a demand for an average of one hundred and twenty-five organs *per week*, illustrates what can be done by energetic and persevering pursuit of right principles in business. The following are what may be said to be *Articles of their Constitution*, kept always in view and never deviated from:

1. Excellence in the manufactured article must never be sacrificed to economy in cost; *the best* only and always.

2. No degree of superiority shall be considered satisfactory as long as improvement is possible.

3. The use of every valuable invention and real improvement must be obtained at whatever cost.

4. Productions to be sold at lowest possible prices. These to be printed and offered to all alike, thus dealing fairly and impartially with the public.

This company have expended an immense amount in experiments for improvements, in which they have been greatly successful, developing, enlarging, improving and adding, until they have become the magnificent MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS of the present, to which was awarded the Paris Exposition Medal for superiority.

They have just introduced an important improvement, the Mason & Hamlin Improved Vox Humana, a beautiful invention, which is said to be as great an advance upon the vox humana already used, as the cabinet organ is upon the melodeon. They also announce important reduction in prices, offering their organs at prices which are even less than those commonly demanded for inferior workmanship. This is the natural result of their greatly increased facilities for manufacture, and fixed rule to sell at smallest profits.

Mellor & Hoene, 56 Fifth avenue, are the sole agents for the Mason & Hamlin Organs, and have a superb stock of them now on exhibition and sale. Monthly instalments taken.

Homeopathic Vermifuge.

Sold at the drug stores. Price 25 cents.

Persons Wanting

One of the finest locations for a suburban residence at Sewickley, can now buy the best ten acre lot ever offered for sale there, planted with the best of fruit and evergreens, adjoining Mrs. Jones's residence at Quaker Valley Station. Inquire of C. Beringer, 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Fifty Thousand Dollars

To loan on first class mortgages, from $5,000 to $15,000 each, at a low rate of interest. C. Beringer, No. 116 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

Improved Elliptic Sewing Machine.

Copulent old lady—"I should like a ticket for the train." Booking clerk, who thinks he will make a joke—"Yes'm; will you go in the passenger train or cattle train?" Old lady—"Well, if you are a specimen of what I shall experience in the passenger train, give me a ticket for the cattle train by all means."

That old lady is smart enough to buy no other kind of a sewing machine than an Improved Elliptic, office 19 Fifth avenue.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Economy.

The trunks manufactured and sold by Messrs Vogle & Graham, 118 Wood street, are of a very superior quality, and are sold at rates which defy competition in this city. It is therefore economy for all in need of trunks, valises or traveling bags, to call at 118 before purchasing elsewhere. These trunks are warranted to defy "baggage smashers."

Dr. Harris's Summer Cordial

Cures Diarrhœa and Dysentery.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Columbia House at Cape May

Is filling up rapidly with a select family patronage. They make special rates with families—rates more satisfactory than any other first-class hotel at the Capes considering their location and conveniences. TThs

One Fine

French cylinder desk, finished and for sale at the furniture warehouse of Joseph Meyer & Son, 412 and 414 Penn avenue, east of the railroad crossing.

Elegant and Durable.

If any of our readers are in need of furniture of any description, from the more substantial and durable to the finest, for dining-room, hall or kitchen, and most elegant chamber or parlor sets, we would advise them to examine the stock of Messrs. D. W. Huntsman & Co., 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny, as they cannot fail to be suited in both style and price.

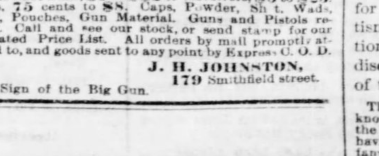
DIED.

KERN—In Monongahela City, Pa., July 5th, 1872, GODFREY G. KERN, aged thirty-six years, three months and eight days.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.
RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.
Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Carbee, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.



BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.
Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.
J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.
☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

AFFLICTED

Pause and consider whether it is better for your present trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S GIFT, or be gorged with the quack's Balsam Copaiba, which drug is a sure tell-tale, having a horrid taste and still more disgusting smell. The grand and most important part of the Samaritan's Gift is its certainty of cure in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowledge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.
Male packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to any address.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS.
Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of
PITTSBURGH COKE,
Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail.
Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION IN TEA AND COFFEE—50 half chests Green and Black Tea; 60 bags Java Coffee; 30 bags Rio Coffee, bought in bond and now selling free of duty at a reduction on former prices of 15 to 25 cents on Teas, and 3 cents on Coffees of all grades. Our stock of Teas is all New Crop and comprises some of the finest chops in the market. Rio and Java Coffee, very choice, green and roasted, wholesale and retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
Pennsylvania White Lead Works.
FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ.
Having sold out the Drug branch of our business, (firm Schwartz & Haslett), we now devote our entire attention to
WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE,
COLORS DRY AND IN OIL,
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
PUTTY, VARNISHES, &c.,
137 FIRST AVENUE,
IMMEDIATELY IN THE REAR OF THE WAREHOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY US, CORNER WOOD STREET AND FIRST AVE.

AMUSEMENTS.
New Pittsburgh Opera House
By special permission of President Thiers and the government of France,
THE MAGNIFICENT BAND
OF
The Garde Republicaine de Paris,
Pronounced by all the Musical Critics of the Boston Jubilee to be the
FINEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION IN EXISTENCE,
WILL GIVE
TWO GRAND CONCERTS
IN PITTSBURGH, AS FOLLOWS:
MONDAY EVENING, July 22d,
AND
TUESDAY EVENING, July 23d.
These will be the only opportunities for hearing this Band, as they leave for Europe on July 27th.
Orchestra and Orchestra Circle........$3 00
Dress Circle........2 00
Gallery........1 00
No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats.
The sale of Tickets will open on FRIDAY MORNING, July 19th, at 8 o'clock, at the Box Office. In order to protect the public from speculators, no more than fifteen tickets will be sold to one person.

FOR SALE.
REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.
The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.
INQUIRE OF
John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VALUABLE
Furnace Property
FOR SALE.
Owing to the near termination of a ten years' partnership, the undersigned offer at Private Sale their Furnace Property, situated in the town of Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, containing one Charcoal Blast Furnace Stack, which is in successful operation and yielding from 40 to 45 tons metal per week, with Coal House, Stabling for 30 Horses, 1 large Storehouse, 11 Dwelling Houses, 1 Warehouse, &c., with Coal Ore and Timber Land, easy of access. This Property is in good working order and one of the most advantageously situated Furnace Properties in the State, being directly on the line of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad. The Land on which the Furnace is situated reaches to and connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co., at Riddlesburg. On the tract of Land, which contains about 375 Acres, about 200 Acres of which is Coal Land, containing all the seams of Coal known to the Broad Top Coal Field.
One of the Iron Ore Tracts belonging to this Property connects with the Kemble Coal and Iron Co.'s celebrated Ore Bank, south of Tatesville. If not sold by the 1st of September 1872, the Property will be for rent. In addition to the above there is a number of Valuable Iron Ore Leases to be transferred with the Property. Any additional information will be given by addressing the undersigned, who will take pleasure in showing the property.
LOWRY, EICHELBERGER & CO.,
Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa.

For Sale or Lease,
A Two-story Frame Building,
100x120, with good Engine and Full Line of Shafting and Good Foundry.
WOULD MAKE
A Splendid Machine Shop or Wood Working Factory.
Will Sell or Lease on very reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Inquire or address
121 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

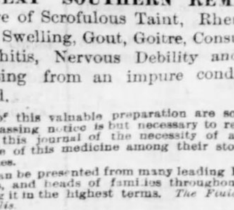
LOTS.
Over Two Hundred Large and Beautiful Building Lots on LARIMER AVENUE, East Liberty.
But three minutes walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station. Prices $200, $500, $600, $700, $800, $900, $1,000, as to location.
Above Lots are offered at $5, $10 or $15 per month, and those wishing to build can get their Lumber and Material on a long credit, and the payments on the Lot will be stopped until the House is paid for.
We invite all those of small means to come and examine our Lots and understand our easy mode of payment, which is but a rent. Plans can be had at our Lumber Office, East Liberty.
MELLON BROTHERS.

JOHN H. STEWART..........ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

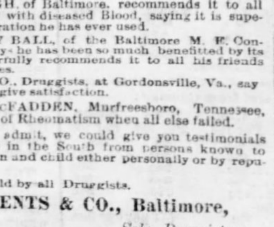
LEGAL.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of ERNEST HEINRICH, late of the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
HEINRICH HEINRICH,
Administrator,
Th No. 231 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE Estate of ROBERT D. COCHRAN, late of Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement at No. 4 Perry Block, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa., to
GEORGE W. COCHRAN,
ALEXANDER NIMICK,
Th Executors.



THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY
for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.
The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.
Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, endorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extracts Rosadalis.*
DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."
DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.
REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.
CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.
SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.
Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.
Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.
CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.
JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.



TThs*

RAILWAY GUIDE.

RAND, M'NALLY & CO.'S
Railway Guide and Hand-Book,
Gives the latest Time Cards and Ticket Fares of all Roads. It also gives the Population, full description, Hotels, etc., of every Railroad and River Town in the United States and Canada. No other work furnishes such information. For sale by all Newsdealers. Price 40 cents.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER JUNE 2d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:30 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	1:35 p m
Philada. Ex	5:10 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:10 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Home'd Ac. No. 1	6:10 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:50 a m	Home'd Ac. No. 2	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:35 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:5 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:40 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	11:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 5	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 1	4:45 p m	Walls No. 6	5:50 p m
Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	5:20 p m	Brint'n Ac. No. 2	6:50 p m
Walls No. 6	6:05 p m	Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 p m	Home'd Ac. No. 2	7:20 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m	Walls No. 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 9:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 1:30 p. m.; Baltimore 1:15 p. m.; Washington 3:40 p. m.; New York 4:29 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:40 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.; New York 6:19 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York 10:19 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:00 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.; New York 10:19 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrive Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at this office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:10 a m	8:35 p m
Night Express	10:40 p m	6:15 a m
Mail Express	10:50 a m	4:15 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:30 a m	8:05 a m
Parnassus Accommodation	11:10 a m	9:15 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	4:25 p m	10:35 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5:10 p m	5:35 p m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	5:15 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	8:00 p m	7:25 p m
Special Parker Train (Sunday)	7:10 a m	8:35 p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:10 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:25 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 4:44 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M.

Church Train to and from Soda Works Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 3d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:55 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	10:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:55 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:30 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 A. M. Train and 3:35 P. M. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 9th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00 a m	1st McKeesport	
Braddock's Ac	6:30 a m	Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	West Newton Ac	7:55 a m
1st McKeesport		Confluence Ac	8:50 a m
Accommod'n	11:05 a m	Pittsburgh Ex	9:50 a m
Pittsburgh Ex	12:15 p m	Glenwood Ac	11:55 a m
Confluence Ac	3:20 p m	2d McKeesport	1:35 p m
West Newton Ac	4:30 p m	Accommod'n	2:10 p m
Braddock's Ac	4:30 p m	Mixed Way	3:50 p m
2d McKeesport		Through Mail	6:10 p m
Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Braddock's Ac	6:35 p m
Glenwood Ac	7:45 p m	3d McKeesport	
3d McKeesport		Accommod'n	9:00 p m
Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Sunday Church	
Sunday Church		Train*	10:05 a m
Train*	1:00 p m		

*Sunday only.

Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily.

Baltimore Express does not make connection at Cumberland on Sunday.

All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, east and west, connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through to Baltimore on night trains, without change of cars.

Shortest and quickest route to Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, and all the Southern Cities, making close connections for Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P. W. and B. R. W. can be procured; and also Pullman Palace Sleeping Car Tickets can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by

W. ARMSTRONG,
Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to
W. B. BROBST,
Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Or H. T. ROWLEY, Agent,
Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After JUNE 26, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	1:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac	6:5 a m
Washington Ac	8:53 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:33 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:08 a m
McDonald Ac	11:53 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:23 p m
Southern Ex	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac	3:38 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:33 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Fast Line	4:33 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:23 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:38 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 2d, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	1:13 a m
Cin & Whg. Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chest. Louis Ex	1:33 p m
Pacific Exp	9:23 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:33 p m
Chicago Exp	2:43 p m	Chicago Mail	6:48 p m
Erie Express	4:43 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
		Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	3:13 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C
THOMAS BIRNEY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Hardware,
No. 70 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHO KILLED THEM?
ABEL'S
VERMIN
EXTERMINATOR
IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING
Rats, Mice or Roaches.
TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT!
MANUFACTURED BY
C. ABEL & CO.,
Office: 116 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.